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Vol II No 218 *8 November 1979*

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PRAGUE COMMENTS ON SALT II, HUA GUOFENG'S VISIT TO UK

LD050440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Jindrich Malota commentary]

[Excerpts] One of the most topical problems of today is undoubtedly the question of halting the arms race and promoting disarmament. The Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of offensive, strategic weapons, SALT II, occupies a position of extraordinary importance here. Its ratification has been debated by the U.S. Senate for a number of weeks already. Last Wednesday evening, the U.S. Senate approved two amendments to this treaty. According to the first of them, the U.S. President will not have the right to decide independently about the extension of the SALT II treaty after the expiration of its validity in 1985. Such a decision will continue to depend on the consent of a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Certain influential forces of American political life are apparently trying to prevent the repetition of the situation in 1977 when the SALT I treaty expired and when representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to continue to respect its provisions.

According to the second amendment, the president's right to extend the validity of the protocol, which forms a part of the SALT II treaty and which forbids the United States to deploy not only on its territory but also in other states new intercontinental ballistic missiles and winged flat trajectory flight missiles up to 1981, is canceled. It is these very weapons that NATO strategists want to deploy in certain West European countries.

At first sight, it is therefore apparent that certain influential forces in the U.S. Senate want to preserve at any cost the possibility of continuing, after the expiration of the validity of the aforementioned protocol and of the SALT II treaty itself, the realization of large-scale arms programs. On the other side, one cannot overlook the fact that realistically thinking politicians, too, are making their bid on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. This has been manifested in the fact that the Senate has not approved any of the amendments to the treaty which came from various rightwing oriented representatives and which had as their aim to frustrate practically the whole SALT II treaty. Moreover, the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution last Thursday night which calls on the Soviet Union and the United States to begin talks on the further limitation of offensive strategic weapons even before 1985, that is before the validity of the SALT II treaty expires. The fact that the resolution also bears the signatures of several conservative senators, who in the past had spoken up against the ratification of the treaty, bears witness to the fact that for the American right at the present time it is already politically untenable to overlook the views of the broad world public.

What armament means for the life of ordinary citizens, the working people of Great Britain were able to convince themselves during the past week. Last Thursday afternoon, the so-called white paper for the next fiscal year was published here. This contains the principles of fiscal policy of the British Conservative Government of Margaret Thatcher. One can characterize them quite briefly: British reduction of expenditures for public purposes and an enormous increase in the amount destined for armament. By coincidence, this paper was published at the time that the visit of Hua Guofeng was taking place in London, who was given a better hearing on the City on the Thames than in France or the FRG. Hua Guofeng grasped this opportunity to make the British Government and public more convinced of the necessity for a further armament of West Europe, which is allegedly threatened from the East. If he found understanding on the part of the British Conservative Government, he encountered only a small response among the British public. A several hours-long protest demonstration by Londoners in front of the Chinese Embassy in London was telling evidence of this. At the same time it confirmed that there are only a few in the world who are willing to be dragged into the adventurous policy of the Chinese Maoists, who represent a factor dangerous to world peace.

CSSR UN DELEGATE URGES DISARMAMENT EFFORTS, BUDGET REDUCTION

LD011849 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--The resolutions of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament have not been fulfilled adequately so far since some states are unwilling to accept larger disarmament measures and avoid concrete talks, Czechoslovak delegate Ludek Handl said here today.

Addressing the UN Political and Security Committee, the Czechoslovak delegate stressed that the draft declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, put forward by Czechoslovakia, could be a positive impulse for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

Ludek Handl said that the proposals for halting production of all kinds of nuclear weapons [and] for a gradual reduction of their stockpiles until their total liquidation has been supported by many delegates in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at the present session of the Political and Security Committee but the key demand of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly for concrete talks on the issue remains only a wish.

The Czechoslovak delegate said that at the time when armament spendings run into astronomical numbers, the halting of their further increase and their gradual reduction is of great importance for an effective solution of development questions, including improvement of economic conditions in the developing countries.

The current UN General Assembly should therefore stimulate the opening of talks on the reduction of military budgets.

Ludek Handl also stressed the need for objective and truthful reports on the arms race and disarmament. He added that a session of experts was held in Prague in June, which drafted documents for the forthcoming UNESCO world congress.

RUDE PRAVO ON GENSCHER'S SUPPORT FOR NEW U.S. MISSILES

AU051255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the column "A Note": "Applause From the Right"]

[Text] In the discussion about the Soviet proposals announced in Berlin, West German Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher declared among other things: "The United States will decide to produce medium range missiles; its allies advocate their introduction and some NATO states--among them the Federal Republic--are ready to deploy them on their territory." To delay those decisions would allegedly cast doubt on the will to defend oneself and would reduce NATO's prospects in the disarmament negotiations. The bourgeois press has described this attitude as "the toughest answer by a member of the federal government" designated not only for Moscow but also for the SPD.

No wonder that the West German opposition is full of praise for such an attitude. Regardless of whether it was Genscher's intention or not, he adopted the arguments of the opponents of detente and disarmament. [paragraph continues]

When he, moreover, calls for another "Soviet disarmament signal" it is--to say the least--a peculiar approach to the Soviet initiative. As the paper UNSERE ZEIT wrote about this statement: "Such an approach does not serve the interests of the Federal Republic; quite the contrary, he who advocates the production and deployment of new American missiles throws away the great opportunity presented by Brezhnev's concrete, constructive and exemplary proposals...that which is good for the advocates of armament in Washington and Munich is not necessarily good for our country."

The discussion about the Berlin initiative has been underway for more than 3 weeks in the Federal Republic and not only politicians but also ordinary citizens who grasp the far-reaching nature of the Soviet proposals have taken part in it. They do not understand how armament can possibly contribute to disarmament. This is, after all, a policy of acting from a position of strength that has never been to the FRG's benefit in the past and which has given way to a realistic policy among some West German circles. Neither is it a secret that the attitude of the FRG has a considerable impact on the attitudes of Holland and Belgium, which have not expressed themselves enthusiastically about the American missiles thus far. If Genscher's words are intended to encourage other West European countries to voluntarily accept the pernicious weapons on their soil, then it must also be considered what the deployment of the missiles would mean for the state in the event of a conflict. This is no intimidation as the bourgeois information media are trying to present it but the statement of an obvious fact.

If Genscher's attitude received such publicity in newspapers that do not otherwise overly commend his conduct, it bears out the fact that in this question the FDP has succumbed to the pressure of West German and American hawks. That is also the reason for the bewilderment among social democrats and the enthusiastic applause from the right.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CONDEMNS GENSCHER'S STANCE ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU021714 East Berlin NEUES NEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Mi. Commentary: "What Other Signals Does Genscher Need?"]

[Text] The new peace initiative proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin is welcomed all over the world as proof of the Soviet Union's good will. It is correctly estimated to be an obvious signal by the USSR for negotiations on measures of military detente, for the lasting securing of peace in the interest of all peoples.

There also are people who dislike the whole direction aiming at the consolidation of peace. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher obviously does not want to be conspicuous by his absence among those who would throw a wrench into the works. As if he were hard of hearing he called upon the Soviet Union "to utter a 'signal of reason'" and expressly advocated a NATO decision on "rearmament".

The question arises as to what other signals the federal foreign minister needs. He who is unable to recognize as a signal the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet military members, 1,000 tanks and a definite number of other kinds of military hardware from GDR territory, the readiness to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union--provided that no further similar weapons are stationed in Western Europe--surely cannot suffer only from defective vision or hearing. One who in this way talks good proposals of the Soviet Union to shreds must not be surprised if this is viewed as a conscious misleading of the international public, as a further attempt to plant bombs against detente.

The world will not be deceived. The international public expects that the signal offered by the Soviet Union and its allies will engender a reasonable reaction from the other side. The West has to follow up and not "rearm" and thus set the spiral of the arms race aswirl. After all, the basic, vital questions of all peoples are at stake. In this situation, the politicians of the FRG will also be measured as to whether they correctly understand our peace initiative and proposals and know how to interpret them. They will be judged as to whether they are able to come up with reason, realism and good will in order to make use of the opportunity offered in their own interest as well as that of all other peoples.

AXEN CALLS NEW NATO MISSILE 'SERIOUS THREAT TO PEACE'

LD011938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Suhl--NATO's plan to produce and station new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe has been described by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen as a "serious threat to detente and peace." Speaking at a meeting held by the Suhl Bezirk SED organization today the politician paid tribute to the Berlin disarmament initiative of the USSR as the latest continuation of the peace offensive of the socialist states. The new Soviet proposals had foiled in time the attempt of the NATO powers to catch the peoples of Western Europe unawares and station new, still more dangerous nuclear weapons behind their back.

The National Council of the National Front had called upon all GDR citizens to support the new Soviet disarmament initiative with their signature. Axen recalled that the peoples of the world had repeatedly thwarted dangerous NATO plans. "The forces of peace in Western Europe and throughout the world must now loudly and insistently raise their voice and manifest their resolve in a wide variety of actions."

HAGER SPEAKS TO GDR MILITARY ON SUPPORT FOR BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD051455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, told generals, admirals and officers of the National People's Army and the Border Troops of the GDR at a meeting today in the GDR Defense Ministry that "with unanimous agreement the citizens of the GDR welcome the peace initiative announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin, which is aimed at permitting no increase in the danger of war in Europe and at complementing political detente with military detente." He said that in signing the declaration of intent decided by the National Council of the National Front the citizens of the GDR were proclaiming "their determination to make an effort for peace."

Kurt Hager said that today's main task was the safeguarding of a lasting peace. In view of the existence of weapons with hitherto unknown destructive power, the fate of mankind was literally at stake. He added that the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community consisted and consists in preserving detente, achieving real arms limitation and disarmament and promoting peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. Together with the fraternal counties, the GDR was making its contribution to safeguarding European and world peace. Kurt Hager said that the question that must now be asked was whether in the West, particularly in the FRG, there were enough realistically thinking forces that recognized the seriousness of the situation. The question now at issue was continuation of the process of detente, arms limitation and disarmament or arms buildup with all the dangers resulting from it and all the negative effects on the relations between the two German states.

GDR COMMENTATOR WARNS AGAINST NATO MISSILES

DW061118 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 5 Nov 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. Four weeks have passed since Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech. In this month the West has not been able to give a reasonable answer to the Soviet proposals and unilateral concessions. At least some of the NATO states addressed, apart from the United States and Great Britain, above all the Federal Republic, have left no doubt about their intention to rush through the planned December decisions under any circumstances, irrespective of what the Soviet Union may propose or offer.

These 4 weeks undoubtedly have had one result at least: They have contributed to enhancing the awareness of the serious decision that Europe has to face. In Western Europe, too, the public has begun to realize that much is at stake, that the situation is very serious if the Soviet Union sets such dramatic signals by offering unilateral measures of detente, if the socialist countries warn with so much emphasis about the consequences of the planned NATO decisions or if a country like the GDR asks all of its citizens to give their signature and thus make a statement on the issue.

This initial result of a discussion of 4 weeks about the future of our continent may sound modest, but it is an important beginning. This is because the whole extent of an untruthful but clever propaganda effort is gradually becoming plain--it boils down to a drastic change of the military balance of forces in favor of the West under the label of a so-called arms gap closure by NATO. In this context a Dutch social democratic politician recently talked about a fraud. That is the point. The man in the street, who naturally does not understand complicated military and strategic problems and their implications, had been told that the East was about to destroy the military balance by its medium-range missiles. Therefore, the West had to defend itself and hence the missile gap closure was inevitable for NATO. It sounds harmless, allows for man's justified wish for security and yet it is a lie.

Let us have a look at some of the elements of that monstrous building of manipulations which has now collapsed. First, there was the allegation that admittedly there was a global strategic balance, but the state of affairs in Europe was less favorable for NATO especially owing to the existence of the so-called SS-20 missiles. This is where the manipulation begins, namely, with an effort to divide up the total balance and leave out the strongest Western military power, the United States. Years ago the present chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Schmidt, in his book "Strategy of Balance" wrote that there could be neither a European nor an Asian nor an American balance of military forces but always only a global balance of military forces in which all components of NATO and the Warsaw Pact are included--a fact which today is simply hushed up.

The second manipulation consists of the fact that a single type of weapon is taken out of the entire arsenal of nuclear arms existing in Europe and is declared a reason for a great outcry about a missile gap of the West. To make both ends meet the recently published FRG defense white paper simply did not mention the hundreds of NATO nuclear arms. The Hamburg Institute for Peace Research has just published an investigation which shows clearly that a missile gap is out of the question if all weapons are taken into account. The data is identical with the figures Leonid Zamyatin presented on Soviet television at the weekend. Some 1,500 means of nuclear weapons delivery of NATO were mentioned which directly threaten the Soviet Union.

The assertion that the arms decisions of NATO are necessary because the Soviet Union is modernizing its medium-range weapons is also a manipulation. As if NATO didn't do the same! As if it hasn't been improving its means of nuclear weapons delivery in Western Europe for years! It is not this widespread modernization which is decisive, but the fact that the Soviet Union in the past 10 years has increased neither the number of its warheads nor the means of their delivery. If this is taken into account, then nothing, really nothing has changed in this period of time which could justify the NATO decisions.

Above all, nothing has changed with regard to a question which has always played an important part in all Soviet-U.S. negotiations. A comparison of the military situation of the United States and that of the USSR shows the following: The territory of the United States is endangered by those Soviet intercontinental weapons which are covered by the SALT agreements. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is confronted with three risks: First, the U.S. intercontinental weapons; second, the medium-range weapons stationed in Western Europe; third, the nuclear weapons of the United States at its advanced bases, on its aircraft carriers and submarines.

Militarily it is of absolutely no importance whether these weapons have a range of a thousand or several thousand kilometers; what is important is that they reach the territory of the Soviet Union. This picture is complete if you add to this three fold danger the situation on the Eastern borders of the Soviet Union. This brings us to NATO's December decisions. If NATO were to implement its intentions, meaning if it were to deploy an absolutely new nuclear weapons sytem in Western Europe, then an absolutely new threat would be added to the existing dangers. This would result in a drastic change of the existing balance of forces to the disadvantage of the socialist countries. But the most important thing is that this change would not just happen, it would be intended. It is the real objective and the background of the December decisions.

Maybe the man in the street is unable to see the real implications of this decision, but the politicians and the military men in the West--no matter who they are--know what the point is, but that means they want strategic superiority, and they know perfectly well that it is not any kind of arms gap closure that the West will decide. This also gives the decision its enormous political significance.

The preservation of the balance of forces, the renunciation of military superiority are prerequisites not only for military but also for political detente. If NATO intends to forego this principle it forces us to take adequate military countermeasures, while also undermining the bases of political detente. We could consider such a decision only as a threat to the socialist countries, as a renunciation of the basis of detente. The consequences inevitably would also be of a political nature.

Erich Honecker recently said that such a course was bound to have negative consequences for relations between East and West, between the GDR and the Federal Republic and between the GDR and West Berlin, and thus these consequences which NATO wants to impose upon us have been stated.

After all, the question is justified as to why NATO strives for such strategic superiority eagerly. Why is this goal so important to it that some politicians in the West are prepared to sacrifice all chances resulting from the generous Soviet proposals? The question is also justified as to why the Federal Republic, of all countries, commits itself as a harbinger of such a far-reaching decision. Nobody in the West, except the United States and Great Britain, is so busy sticking to these decisions.

Why is this so? One wonders, considering the fact that the Federal Republic is among those countries which have profited considerably by political detente. The danger of jeopardizing all this is as great as the chance of avoiding such a dangerous course. Hence it can only be hoped that the West will make the proper choice in the next few weeks. Goodby.

GDR SUBMITS DRAFT RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT TO UN

LD020002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York (ADN correspondent)--UN member states received on Thursday [Nov 1] a GDR draft resolution for disarmament negotiations as an official document. It calls on all states to speed up current negotiations and conduct them with greater intensity so that a decisive breakthrough in the preparation of new, effective disarmament measures may be achieved within the foreseeable future.

Negotiations interrupted for no good reason should be resumed, says the resolution which has been submitted for discussion to the main political committee of the 34th UN General Assembly. Negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament, for which specific proposals have been submitted which have not yet been debated, should start without delay.

The draft draws attention to the program of the special session on disarmament which calls for effective agreements. The GDR stresses the need for systematic progress in all questions of disarmament and military detente.

HUNGARIAN PAPERS ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD040845 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)--An editorial item in the Sunday NEPSZABADSAG comments on the communique that the HSWP Central Committee released about their Thursday session. With reference to the statements of international affairs contained in the communique, the editor calls to mind the proposals Leonid Brezhnev had brought forward in Berlin. "These--he underlines--have lent a fresh stimulus to the struggle for detente."

"The plottings of the international reaction--the item reads--could do nothing to change the fact of balanced military power relations but have not given up th r efforts. This is today the main obstacle for the trend of political detente to remain the decisive factor and for this trend--along with military detente--to be rendered an irreversible process."

With reference to the words Brezhnev had spoken in Berlin, the paper attaches great importance to the statement that the Soviet Union will do, as it has done so far, whatever it can for its own security and for that of its allies, seeking this security not by a stepped-up race of armament but by a reinforcement of mutual safety, by stopping the policy of threat and blackmail and by way of disarmament. This will also be the guiding thought when the Soviet Union makes a unilateral action to cut the GDR-stationed armed forces and instruments of warfare, when it declares readiness to reduce the number of its own middle-range rockets provided that NATO will not lay new rockets in West-Europe, and when it comes forward with concrete proposals for measures aimed at solidifying confidence by improvement of the international atmosphere. The paper then calls to mind to the Warsaw Treaty political consultative body session of one year ago which had taken in favour of security to be realized on a lower level of armed forces and armaments.

The same theme is discussed by MAGYAR HIRLAP--the semi-official government paper--in a commentary which calls attention to the fact that to the proposals Leonid Brezhnev had made in Berlin "the other side--meaning the NATO countries--have not to this day given a clear-cut unequivocal reply, although some leading West-European personalities have made declarations which allow to guess that in fundamental points they regard the stand of the socialist countries as a basis of discussion."

The author calls to mind the statement Foreign Minister Klaauw of Holland had made at his press conference in Budapest. He said: Out of two roads that are supposed to lead to security for the countries, the Netherlands is not in favour of the traditional one to pile up armaments but prefers the modern road, leading to mutual disarmament by way of negotiations. "Not Holland--reads the paper--is not the only NATO country of West Europe to plead for disarmament, yet few have stated independent opinions. The obvious reason is that they dare not say no to the United States at the inception of a new phase in the arms race..."

HUNGARIAN TV INTERVIEWS EAST, WEST MILITARY LEADERS ON MISSILES

LD051214 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)-The Hungarian television's "Het" (the week), weekly political magazine programme, networked sunday a series of interviews made with leading military officers and politicians of different nations about the balance of military forces in Europe.

The first interview telecast was that of General Nino Passi, former chief commander of the NATO's European nuclear forces, who said the following about Euro-strategic weapons: "The idea underlying the definition of Euro-strategic weapons is merely to confuse public opinion. In reality, these weapons--Pershing II and cruise missiles--planned to be deployed in Europe are unambiguously strategic ones, for they expressedly would be stationed on the continent to be eventually used against the Soviet Union...these, therefore, would only enhance strategic nuclear warheads' number which SALT II curtails. This naturally would change the balance of forces and, in my view, this would raise the nuclear armament race to a new and dangerous level in Europe."

Speaking about Leonid Brezhnev's latest proposals put forward in Berlin, the Italian general stated that the initiatives regarding nuclear weapons should be given a thorough study with a view to finding solution to the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. As regards the Soviet proposal on slashing the number of soldiers involved in military exercises and the advance intimation of such operations, the implementation of the suggestions on both sides could contribute to increasing trust and promote disarmament, said General Passi.

Retired Soviet General Millstein, professor of the Moscow-based U.S. Research Institute, told the Hungarian television's reporter that the entire peace-loving world was expecting realistic and concrete measures from Western powers in response to Brezhnev's proposals. He made a special mention of the significance of the Soviet offer to reduce its medium-range missiles if the United States and the NATO countries abandoned their plan to produce and deploy in Europe new types of missiles which would upset the European balance of forces and lead the arms race to a new and more dangerous stage.

Lorenz Knorr, member of the FRG Peace Union's Executive, said that because of the planned measure of the NATO, European security was again imperilled. He went on to add: Missiles are to be stationed for the first time on the German land that would directly endanger the Soviet Union. If this were to take place, the Social Democrat Party's 10-year-long detente policy would have gone down the drain.

PAP CARRIES INTERPRESS COMMENTARY ON SALT II

LD071538 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

["SALT II--Important and Necessary Treaty"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov, PAP--In a commentary on Salt II the INTERPRESS agency underlines the importance and necessity of this treaty:

"The U.S. Senate is soon starting plenary debates on the ratification of SALT II treaty," writes the agency commentator. "It is known that in the U.S. Senate there are more adherents than opponents of the treaty and that many a senator have not declared yet which side they are going to back. Whereas some of them are still hesitating others are playing a complicated game.

"The objections that the U.S. critics voice can be divided into two categories: These which concern the treaty as such and those which have little to do with it. The first category objections are based on the statement that the SALT II treaty is giving less benefit to the U.S. than the Soviet Union. The most extreme objections were put forth by those who did not want the treaty at all. Discussing the campaign launched by the circles opposing the treaty whose argumentation is not lacking of falseness, the INTERPRESS agency pointed out that so-called maximalists demanded an increase in the U.S. arms stockpile and treated it as a condition which Carter's administration should fulfill if it wanted to gain their approval of the new treaty."

"The objections against the SALT II treaty voiced in the U.S. political circles form a shield covering the main aim: An attempt at attaining military dominance--let it be through the rejection of the treaty or through flank approach to it." "In this connection one may ask the question whether the treaty will be of any use under these circumstances. The answer is that it is not only useful, but also important and necessary for the following reasons. First, it will impose certain limitations on the arms race which otherwise would run at an uncontrolled momentum. Second, SALT talks and agreements form a foundation for improvement of the Soviet Union-U.S. relations and the foundation for the process of detente in general and, consequently, in East-West relations. Third, SALT treaties are a backbone of the system of peaceful settlement of conflicts and prevention of armed confrontations and a nuclear war.

"The main political forces in the U.S. are aware of all this and therefore, despite irresponsible steps taken by some politicians and groupings, it should be expected that the U.S. Senate will not want to be responsible for the rejection of the treaty as this would also shake the U.S. position in Western Europe and many other parts of the world," included INTERPRESS agency.

ROMANIA'S UN REPRESENTATIVE PRESENTS PROPOSALS ON DISARMAMENT

AU021542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] At the current U.N. session, Romania, alongside other states, will advance a draft resolution meant to favour the start of a process of freezing and cutting down military budgets, Ambassador Theodor Marinescu announced. Romania's representative to the United Nations stated that that was how his country understood to contribute to implementing the essential provisions of the final document of the special session devoted to disarmament and pointed to the necessity that the General Assembly should make an appeal to all states to mobilize their political will so that a general agreement on the freezing and reduction of military budgets could be reached.

Speaking during the debates on disarmament of the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, the Romanian representative considered that an equilibrium necessary for guaranteeing the security of all states [and for] real progress towards disarmament can be achieved only by internationally controlled effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, and not by the escalation of the arms race and accumulation of weapons. Setting forth Romania's stand and concrete proposals, the speaker stressed that, despite the initiative and efforts made by some states, the negotiations and debates so far on the freezing and reduction of military budgets have not been thorough enough, highlighting the fact that these two objectives have become an imperative task.

In Romania's conception, the freezing and reduction of military budgets must be part and parcel of the active political concerns of all states, particularly of the powerfully armed ones, and of the international forums which debate and negotiate this problem. The Romanian representative said that the freezing followed by a subsequent reduction of the military budgets depends, more than other disarmament measures, on the political will of the states representing an immediate economic alleviation for peoples, allowing for their faster progress and supporting the developing countries' efforts, stimulating confidence-building among states and the amelioration of the international climate, paving the way to political decisions in other domains of disarmament as well. Of great significance for international peace and security would be if the freezing and cutting down of military budgets started with the states that have the largest military arsenals and earmark the biggest funds for disarmament, he opined. The speaker also highlighted that, in Romania's conception, when cutting down military budgets, it is necessary to avoid any measures which aims at modifying the military equilibrium to the detriment of the national security of a country or another.

KOMATINA FEELS USSR DISARMAMENT OFFER DESERVES STUDY

LD231356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, October 23 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav ambassador to the UN Miljan Komatina has stated that the reason for the absence of actual results in the world disarmament should be sought in the unchanged policy of big powers towards domination.

The fact that there were no results after the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament is the consequence of the unchanged belief that more arms also mean greater security, Komatina said yesterday in the UN General Assembly Political Committee in which a debate on disarmament is underway.

The Yugoslav representative said that the Yugoslav Government applauded the signing of the SALT II treaty, but that its effect will depend on the opening of the next stage of negotiations leading towards true disarmament measures.

Komatina said that Yugoslavia supports every proposal leading towards the lessening of threats of military confrontation and that in this context Brezhnev's recent proposal on the Soviet readiness to withdraw 20,000 soldiers and 1000 tanks from the German Democratic Republic "deserves to be carefully discussed." Komatina stressed the [word indistinct] strengthening efforts toward the reduction of all forms of armament, particularly the conventional weapons, not included in the SALT treaty. Komatina also warned against the slowness of negotiations on disarmament stating that those who are most responsible for this big problem of today are not taking part in these negotiations.

MORE ON CELEBRATIONS OF SOVIET GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

7 November Parade

AU070835 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 7 November begins a live relay of the working people's parade on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from the "9 September Square" in Sofia.

After several reporters describe the festively decorated "9 September Square" and speak about the significance of the October Revolution, the relay begins with the guard of honor presenting arms in front of the "Georgi Dimitrov" mausoleum.

The appearance of the Bulgarian leaders, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, is greeted by stormy applause and cheers. In addition to Zhivkov, the announcer identifies the following officials: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Misev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, is also mentioned.

After the Bulgarian and Soviet national anthems and the "Internationale," reporters describe the parade of young people carrying portraits of Marx, Lenin, Soviet and Bulgarian leaders. The parade of various working people's groups from Sofia rayons and enterprises is also mentioned. There are no speeches.

At 0810 GMT the announcer, without actually announcing the end of the live relay, announces the beginning of a regular music program from the studio. This marks the end of the 10-minute live relay.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU071917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, attended the reception which was held in an atmosphere of particular cordiality and fraternal friendship.

ARMY DAILY ON BULGARIAN-SOVIET POWER-GENERATION COOPERATION

AU021128 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia Nov 2 (BTA)--In 1984 the first atomic reactor of 1,000 mgw capacity will become operational in Bulgaria. At present two reactors of 40 mgw capacity each are operating in the "Kozlodui" atomic power station on the Danube. Two more atomic blocks are under construction. Upon their completion the power station will boast a total capacity of 1760 mgw. Her links of cooperation with the Soviet power generation ranked Bulgaria among the 20 states in the world using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

More than 80 percent of the Bulgarian powerplants have been built with Soviet technical assistance.

Making the above data public in todays's NARODNA ARMIYA the international cooperation director at the Ministry of Power Generation, Mr Yordan Grozev, goes on to survey the basic trends now followed in Bulgaro-Soviet relations of integration. As he revealed, great is the cost-effect to be obtained by the developments specialists from the two countries have made in the sphere of fuel technology. "Maritsa-East" power complex is making use of low-calorie lignite coal by applying a new technological pattern and by operating Soviet machinery. The Soviet Union is Bulgaria's chief suppliers of machines and equipment for the new plants of the complex.

The 'Varna' thermoelectric power station is also one of the big projects of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in power generation.

The processes of integration cover [words indistinct] building of new plants, scientific and technological cooperation and qualification and specialization for Bulgarian specialists. Three main trends have emerged in the development of these processes: fuller and more intensive use of the local power sources and most of all of the low-calorie lignite coal, further advancing the atomic power generation and rational use of power-carriers.

A number of tasks in the coal-mining industry and particularly in the underground mining are to be jointly tackled with Soviet colleagues.

The author of the article stresses that the power generating might of modern Bulgaria was unthinkable without Soviet cooperation.

BRIEFS

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--On 21 October a USSR official cultural delegation led by Tamara Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture, arrived in Sofia in connection with the festival of the USSR amateur art ensembles, which opens on 22 October. The delegation was greeted by Bulgarian cultural figures and officials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 79 AU]

ZAREV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--On 19 October Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Moscow, where he had taken part in the 92d session of CEMA's executive committee. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

LEADERS IN BLAGOEVGRAD--A meeting was held in Blagoevgrad on the occasion of the opening of the "10-Days of Soviet Books" in our country. The ceremony was attended by Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Krum Vasilev, chairman of the press committee; Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Party Committee; and by leaders of mass organizations. Present were also (Boris Pololin), leader of the Soviet delegation to the "10 Days of Soviet Books", and Tamara Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture, as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The meeting was opened and chaired by Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Party Committee. A speech was made by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Milovice Celebration

AU071820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Milovice (CTK)--On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution a festive rally of the members of the Central Group of Soviet troops in the CSSR was held yesterday [5 November] in Milovice. It was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government, headed by J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and including L. Pezlar, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Lt Gen A. Brabec, main political administration chief in the Czechoslovak People's Army; V. David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association's Central Committee and CSSR Federal Assembly deputy chairman; E. Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee Department head; and by other guests. Representatives of the USSR embassy in the CSSR and of the Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army were also present. The rally was opened by Col Gen D. Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet troops in the CSSR. After the speech by Maj Gen M. Goglev, political administration chief of the Central Group of Soviet troops in the CSSR, Comrade J. Havlin delivered a speech. He underscored the imperishable legacy of the Great October Revolution and pointed out the significance of fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and USSR. He appraised the Soviet Union's peace policy and stressed that the new peace proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Berlin celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment, enjoy the full support of our people.

Soviet Ambassador's Reception

LD071438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vladimir Katakovich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party: Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the Central Committee of the party: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

Generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other representatives of our political and economic life, culture and science were also present on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the National Day of the Soviet Union. Also present at the reception was a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Aleksandr Rusanov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, representatives of the Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces of member states of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Reception by Soviet Consul

LD072358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nikolay Goncharov, consul general of the Soviet Union in Bratislava, gave a reception in Bratislava today on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other CPSL Central Committee Presidium members: Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, and Ludovit Pezlar.

Representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic and other personalities came to congratulate Comrade Goncharov on the National Day of the Soviet Union.

The reception on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution in Bratislava proved the indestructible friendship and alliance between the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

PAPER COMMENTS ON CANCELED VISIT BY U.S. OFFICIAL

AU071550 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Zdenek Horeni commentary: "Blackmail Produces No Effect on US"]

[Text] What a pity, Mr Barry will reportedly not visit us. Mr R.L. Barry is a prominent official of the U.S. State Department who intended to make a little excursion to Prague in the course of a European trip. But what a pity; he will not do us the favor. He canceled the visit to which he, by the way, invited himself.

It is not likely to do any great damage to Czechoslovak-American relations. After all, they have not been normal for some time, through no fault of ours. The American side has sabotaged two agreements that had already been initialed. And it has not renewed the unilaterally repealed most-favored-nation clause--on the contrary, it continues its discriminatory trade policy, stubbornly refusing to return to our people 18 tons of the republic's gold reserves and so forth. That was surely an accumulation of too many unpleasant issues for Mr Barry.

The Washington press, however, claims that the Washington emissary's defiant conduct is allegedly directly connected with the recent trial before the Prague Municipal Court, in which six Czechoslovak citizens were sentenced for violation of our laws, for subversion of the republic. Washington itself, however, has doubts as to the effect of such "retaliatory measures" as the cancellation of Barry's visit, as was revealed by the Washington POST. The paper noted that the U.S.-Czechoslovak relations are already strained and the retaliatory measures at Washington's disposal will probably have a "limited impact on Prague." Let us correct one word in this certainly interesting admission by the Washington POST: not "probably" but "certainly." The so-called retaliatory measure inspired by Washington will certainly have a "limited impact on Prague."

Mr Barry's defiant conduct is reminiscent of the notorious "gunboat policy." When disobedient governments refused to subordinate themselves to American interests, gunboats and the Marines came to "persuade" them. In spite of all the bombastic slogans about human rights and corresponding demogogic gestures, the United States wants to continue its old, discredited policy from a position of strength, though in different forms. [paragraph continues]

The American administration's recent decision to form a 100,000-man-strong international intervention corps is evidence of it.

These modern "gunboats," however, can no longer impress or influence several countries in the world. Socialist Czechoslovakia is among those countries. Washington knows that very well. It has known it for more than 30 years. It is probably precisely because of that impotence that Washington's reaction is twice as hostile to all Czechslovak events that are not to American imperialism's liking. One reacts in an extraordinarily angry manner to our refusal to let the defeated counterrevolution's hero rise again, to our resolute measures against all attempts to form a "fifth column" which imperialists would like to use in psychological warfare against the socialist countries. There is nothing new under the sun. The main cause of those unfriendly attitudes is the fact that counter-revolutionary forces, in which international reaction invested so many hopes in 1968, have been warded off and decisively defeated. That must be seen as the background of the present attacks against our country.

American imperialism is trying to use all its instruments, including the CIA, in the anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. It also encourages the most reactionary forces in the NATO countries. Even terrorists, among them the notorious Red Brigades, let themselves be heard. In the manner of an ultimatum, they threaten Czechoslovakia with international terrorist actions, which are allegedly to be committed against our people--for instance--in Italy, in the FRG, in Great Britain, in France and even in Switzerland.

The forces and the governments that are creating such an atmosphere in international relations bear the full responsibility for it and its possible consequences. Such activity is at gross variance with the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, in which the participating states committed themselves "to respect each other's sovereign equality," to refrain from "any direct or indirect interference in the internal and foreign affairs that fall within the purview of another participating state" and also from "direct or indirect support of terrorist activity and subversive or other activity aiming at a forcible overthrow of the regime of another participating state," and the like.

Some circles in the United States and other NATO states apparently still believe that they need not respect the "sovereign equality" of other governments, that they can impose their will upon them and blackmail them. The cancellation of the visit of R.L. Barry from the U.S. State Department is one example of such blackmail maneuvers.

Washington, as well as the capitals of other NATO countries, could and should, however, know that the policy of blackmail has no prospects, especially if it is motivated by moving solicitude for counterrevolutionary has-beens in our country. People who try to make themselves famous by slandering our state and teaming up with hostile powers will find no bed of roses here. The same applies to their foreign patrons and protectors.

PREMIER STROUGAL TO VISIT JAPAN

LD071834 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will visit Japan in the coming days at the invitation of the Japanese Government, it was announced here on Wednesday.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES ARGENTINE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD071910 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Wednesday Argentine Foreign Trade Minister [title as received] Alejandro Estrada who is at the head of an Argentine delegation to the current session of the Czechoslovak-Argentine Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

The two representatives highly appreciated the development of economic relations between the two countries and expressed interest in their further promotion. They stressed that there exist good prospects for mutually advantageous economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Argentina in a number of industrial branches, particularly engineering. In many spheres of the [words indistinct] there are good prerequisites for increasing goods exchange, the two representatives said.

The Argentine minister was received on Wednesday also by First Deputy Minister Tibor Kurth acting for the Czechoslovak minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, for talks on the possibility of extending the existing trade cooperation in the sphere of the construction of power plants in Argentina.

The two ministers also discussed future economic cooperation in technological equipment for the chemical industry, oil refineries, and for the production of building materials.

CATHOLICS COMPLAIN OF REPRESSION IN LETTER TO POPE

LD071113 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Nov 79 p 5 LD

["M.L." dispatch]

[Text] Vienna--A group of 350 Czechoslovak Catholics has recently written a letter to the pope to draw his attention to the wave of repression which has hit religious circles in recent weeks. Since 10 September, a number of searches and arrests have taken place in many cities of the country, especially Prague, Brno and Olomouc. Some of the arrested people have been released after being charged, but eight are still under arrest.

The letter's signatories inform the pope that during this police operation a large quantity of religious printed matter was seized ("including your encyclical, your biographies and photographs of you"). The letter states that much of the material seized is on sale in Poland.

The authors of the letter state that the authorities have accused the people charged of criminal acts in order to conceal the real motives of their struggle against religion. The people who signed the letter decided to directly write to the pope because, they state, "We are unable to appeal to the leaders of our church. Our association of priests, which claims to speak on behalf of Catholics, in fact furthers the plans of the state aimed at stifling religious life in this country. All efforts to obtain justice from state authorities have so far ended in the prosecutor's office."

In May 1979, in a personal letter written to Cardinal Tomasek on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the canonization of John of Nepomuk, patron saint of Bohemia, John Paul II urged Czech and Slovak Catholics to "show courage and to hope."

FISCHER DISCUSSES SOCIALISTS' PEACE POLICY

Supports Multilateral Conference

LD060026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer told a study conference of the GDR Academy of Political Science and Law in Potsdam-Babelsberg on today that if the NATO states are serious in their concern for peace, they ought to respond by analagous concrete steps to the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by the USSR, and its readiness to take additional measures to promote confidence and security. In the presence of ambassadors from socialist states, Oskar Fischer analysed the results of GDR foreign policy over 30 years. He said that the strengthening of the GDR as a sovereign socialist state, its firm alliance with the Soviet Union and attachment to the community of socialist states, continues to be indispensable to the solution of all foreign policy tasks.

One's attitude to peace is indicated today by the attitude toward disarmament. He continued: "Secure peace by disarmament, that is the path the socialist states want to take, but NATO holds out the illusion of peace by a sustained arms buildup or, as it puts it, 'counterarming.' Yet no one can permanently live in peace on increasingly larger powder kegs. That is the world political situation in which the socialist states proclaim their Berlin peace initiative and demonstrate to the world how serious they are about making peace secure."

The Berlin initiative is timely in the highest degree. In contrast to the measures planned by NATO, some of which are already being implemented, with the object of destroying the present military parity and gaining military superiority, it offers a chance of choosing the path of peace.

A conference dealing with problems of military detente in Europe would be a suitable forum for discussing these and other initiatives. The GDR is prepared to cooperate immediately in the multilateral preparations of such a conference, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact states.

Peaceful coexistence is one of the rules which determined the essence of socialist foreign policy. It alone provided a constructive answer to the question concerning the nature of relations between states of different social systems. It is the aim of the GDR foreign policy to create an international climate in which mutual trust and the search for solutions beneficial to all peoples prevail. That also applies to its relations with the FRG.

Military Detente Necessary

LD060044 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts of speech by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a scientific conference on the GDR Academy of Political Science and Law in Potsdam-Babelsberg on 5 November--recorded]

[Text] History has proven that our foreign policy has always worked in the direction which has become the prevailing tendency in Europe today. This direction is the socialist policy which increasingly marks international events such as detente. The socialist revolution in the GDR has been taking place during 30 peaceful years. That is how it is and that is how it must remain. What we are safeguarding is the most noble of all tasks of our foreign policy.

One's attitude toward peace today is shown by the attitude toward the cardinal question of our time, namely, disarmament. Secure peace by disarmament--that is the path the socialist states want to take, but NATO promises peace through an arms buildup, or, as it says, by counterarming. However, no one can permanently live in peace on new and ever larger powder kegs. The choice, which fundamentally cannot be a choice, is either an end to the arms race and effective disarmament or increased arming, and with it the increase in the danger of a worldwide nuclear missile war. That is the world political situation in which the socialist states proclaim the Berlin peace initiative and demonstrate to the whole world how serious they are about making peace secure.

Peace without military detente is, in the long run, impossible. He who wants to make a peace policy credible must prove it through deeds such as those contained in the proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev. They are highly topical in view of the measures planned by NATO, some of which are already being implemented and which have the aim of destroying the existing military balance of power and achieving military superiority. These proposals offer a chance of choosing the path of peace.

It is now up to the western countries--and I repeat--to respond by analogous steps to the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by the USSR and its readiness to agree to additional measures to promote confidence and security.

Intentions to the contrary are detrimental to detente. This was unmistakably pointed out by Comrade Erich Honecker when he noted last week in Sofia that this course gambles with the future of our continent through the lie of the threat from the east, with all its negative consequences on the relations between east and west, on relations between the GDR and the FRG, and between the GDR and West Berlin.

HONECKER, STOPH, SINDERMANN ATTEND SOVIET RECEPTION

LD072248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception tonight on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Among the cordially welcomed guests were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Minister, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and the other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The reception passed in an atmosphere of fraternal GDR-USSR solidarity.

Ambassador Abrasimov proposed a toast to the unity and cohesion of both parties, states and peoples, the CPSU and SED Central Committees and their general secretaries Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

SOVIET COMMANDER LAYS WREATH AT WEST BERLIN MEMORIAL

LD071630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--Representatives of the USSR, the GDR and a guard of honor of the Soviet armed forces honored the memory of Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Germany at a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial in the West Berlin district of Tiergarten today, the 62nd anniversary of the October revolution.

The delegation was led by the Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the group.

The ceremony was also attended by ambassadors of socialist states accredited in the GDR; Vladislav Bykov, Soviet consul general in West Berlin; and representatives of socialist states missions in West Berlin.

MUECKENBERGER, VERNER ATTEND SOVIET CEREMONY IN WUENSDORF

LD071317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Wuensdorf--The High Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany marked the 62d October Revolution anniversary with a ceremony in Wuensdorf on Tuesday. The participants cordially welcomed Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Erich Mueckenberger and Paul Werner.

A message, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, states that the October Revolution initiated a basic turning point in the history of mankind. It says: "Linked forever with the Soviet Union, the GDR is successfully advancing on the path pointed by the Great October Socialist Revolution." Its friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union have proved a source of strength for the development of the GDR's advanced socialist society. "We feel sure that the class and military alliance of the National People's Army, the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies will continue to be a safe shield of peace and of the revolutionary gains of the socialist community countries."

Colonel General Mednikov said in his address that 1979 has seen an impressive record of achievements by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. It has borne out the correctness of the peace policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The international situation remains complicated and contradictory. The adversary is making dangerous attempts to gain military superiority over the socialist countries and to subject them to his will.

The new peace initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech demonstrates the Soviet Union's interest in improving the situation in Europe. "Our party's just and well-founded quest for securing the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peaceful lives of the peoples of the fraternal countries is and remains our sacred right and our duty," he emphasized.

FRG DELEGATION ATTENDS TALKS ON SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

LD071915 East Berlin International Service in German 1542 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Another round of negotiations on the conclusion of a GDR-FRG science and technology agreement took place in the GDR capital on Wednesday. The GDR delegation was led by the state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Wolfgang Leopold; the FRG delegation was led by the state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Hans Hilger Haunschild.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PAVLOV SPEAKS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD072150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1545 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Radio and television address by Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, on the anniversary of the October Revolution; in Russian fading into Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, friends: The Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution today. Great October is the most far-reaching event of the 20th century. For mankind, it is the start of the historic turning point leading from capitalism to socialism. We are celebrating this year's anniversary with the new great victories of socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideas. In the eyes of the workers of the world, the truth and strength of Lenin's victorious teachings and the ideas of October are embodied, above all, in the results achieved by the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries in the construction of communism and socialism. Our country, under the leadership of the CPSU, has covered a long road in social and economic development during the 62 years of Soviet power.

This development led to the construction of the first advanced socialist society in the history of mankind. The Soviet people celebrate great October this year in the closing stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The working class, the working peasantry and the people's intelligentsia in the country have started a broad movement aimed at implementing the resolutions passed at the 25th congress. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, we put into operation one-third more investments than in the same period of the previous, the ninth, 5-year plan. Production began in more than 700 large new industrial establishments between 1976 and 1978. In the course of these 3 years, Soviet industry produced more than during the whole of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

At the initiative of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the fuel and energy base of our country, our ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and other important branches of our economy are developing at an accelerated rate. Besides this, the aims of our party to further develop agriculture are unaltered. Vast efforts are being made for improving the direction of the economy, for further developing democratism in the direction of production and for unfolding the initiatives of working collectives.

We are doing a great deal for raising the welfare of the Soviet people and for this purpose, between 1974 and 1978 we spent about four-fifths of the country's national income, that is to say R1.5 billion. [figures as heard] During the current plan period, dwellings with an area of 550 million square meters are being built and 50 million people will have moved into new homes. This data shows well how the program of the communist party is being realized; everything on behalf of man, everything for the benefit of man.

No event in the history of mankind has exerted such a great influence on the fate of the peoples as did the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: October is a banner carried by the will and hands of the working masses, the banner of vast changes in the 20th century. One of the most important international consequences of the October Revolution has been the establishment of the world socialist system. The alliance of the fraternal socialist countries is the decisive force of the anti-imperialist struggle today, and it is the mainstay of peace, democracy and social progress. The manifold cooperation of the socialist countries is expanding all the time. The Warsaw Pact is the reliable instrument of the joint struggle for security and peace. The experiences of the 30-year existence of CEMA show the advantages of the cohesion of the forces of the fraternal states in the economy, science and technology. Time has vindicated the joint policy of our countries serving the development of socialist economic integration, and this policy has proved its effectiveness in practice.

The questions of foreign policy and international relations are permanently at the center of the attention of the CPSU, Soviet Government and of Comrade Brezhnev personally. Socialism and peace are inseparable from one another. Ever since the first Leninist decree on peace, Soviet foreign policy has always been a peace-loving policy and will remain so. This policy is determined by the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, the USSR is waging a tireless struggle for the elimination of the threat of war and for a lasting peace on earth.

This is proved tangibly by the specially important new foreign political initiatives, coordinated with the socialist countries, put forward by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin. As is known, the USSR decided unilaterally to reduce its armed forces stationed in central Europe. It will withdraw from the GDR territory 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and a determined number of other military technical equipment. We are prepared to reduce the me medium-range nuclear weapons in the western areas of the USSR if no more such weapons are deployed in Western Europe. The USSR has confirmed that immediately after SALT II comes into force, it will be ready to open negotiations on SALT III, and proposes an agreement on the limitation not only of the intercontinental missiles, but also of other types of weapons.

This initiative has been received by people of good will in all countries as a constructive program which will open the way to disarmament and the enhancement of the results of detente and peaceful cooperation. Together with the other fraternal countries, the USSR will not spare its efforts in the future to free mankind from the horrors of another war.

Comrades, my friends, the roots of Hungarian-Soviet friendship reach back to the heroic days of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They are nourished by true internationalist traditions. In the USSR, the memory is cherished of those sons of the Hungarian people who fought selflessly for Soviet power in Russia, on the fronts of the civil war. The heroic act of the Hungarian workers, the proclamation of the Hungarian republic of councils in March 1919, is remembered. The 60th anniversary of this important historic event of the Hungarian people was festively commemorated in our country, too.

Our peoples' internationalism and friendship found brilliant expression in the internationalist socialist work competition, initiated by Red Csepel on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Not long ago, the collective of the Csepel Combine was decorated with a high Soviet honor: The Order of Merit for the October Revolution.

Soviet-Hungarian friendship was expressed with renewed vigor on the occasion of the official friendly visit to Hungary in May and June of this year by the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Brezhnev. This visit was a true celebration of the fraternity and solidarity of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, united by common objectives and interests. The Budapest meeting and discussions of the leaders of the two parties, as well as the joint communique on the further development of the fraternal friendship and multifarious cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, signed in the course of the visit by Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, are of extraordinarily great significance in the deepening of Soviet-Hungarian relations in every sphere of life.

Our countries' relations today embrace practically every sphere of life. Our economic cooperation, based on comradely interest in each other's achievements and on mutual advantages, is developing successfully. Our countries' exchange of goods this year reached the record amount of R5 billion. We are realizing long-term and large-scale economic cooperation programs, such as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa power transmission line, the Paks nuclear powerplant, and the construction of other projects.

The new Soviet-Hungarian agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation signed this year opens up new opportunities for our peoples' mutual intellectual enrichment.

Dear comrades, we, the Soviet people, note with gratification that in Hungary, just as in other socialist countries, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is being celebrated with great love and feelings of fraternity. We sincerely rejoice in the achievements you have reached in the building of socialism. In recent days, preparations have begun throughout the country for the 12th MSZMP Congress. In honor of this great event, and ever-wider socialist work competition is unfolding. In this, the splendid traits of the Hungarian people can also be seen: patriotism, love of work and determination.

Allow me, my dear friends, to wish you further successes in your creative work for your socialist homeland and for the whole socialist community. I wish you good health and happiness. Thank you for your attention.

STATE AWARDS PRESENTED TO MARK GREAT OCTOBER

LD071500 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, on occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--as recognition of their successful work--awarded decorations to officials and activists of party, social and mass organizations and to the workers in the vanguard.

The "Medal for the Socialist Hungary" was awarded to 11 persons and the Gold Degree of the Order of Labour [words indistinct] persons. The silver medal of the Order of Labour was received by 636, the Bronze Degree by 709 persons, while the medal for outstanding service was received by 4 people.

A group of the decorated received their medals from Sandor Gaspar, vice-president of the Presidential Council on Tuesday at the parliament building.

Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Communist Youth Union and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, were also present at the ceremony.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Hungarian enterprises will deliver equipment for nuclear power stations worth over 20 million roubles to the USSR. An agreement has been concluded by the Transelektro Foreign Trade Enterprise with its Soviet partner. Under the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental agreement, signed 5 years ago, heat-exchangers and water treatment units will be delivered on Soviet orders. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO DPRK--At the invitation of the Korean Ministry of Culture and Art, a cultural delegation led by Deputy Minister Sandor Boros traveled to the DPRK on Saturday [3 November]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 79 p 21 AU]

JABLONSKI ATTENDS SOVIET ENVOY'S ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD071328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] To mark the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov gave a reception yesterday in the embassy. The reception was attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; members of the supreme authorities of political parties, of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front, members of the Council of State and government Presidium, minister and Sejm deputies.

POLISH ECONOMIC, TRADE COMMITTEE ENDS TALKS IN VIENNA

LD072026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Polish-Austrian Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation has ended its talks in Vienna. Partcipants included Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Austrian Minister for Trade Josef Staribacher. Matters connected with industrial cooperation and trade exchange were discussed and an agreement on cooperation between small and medium-sized enterprises of both countries was signed. Minister Olszewski was received by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD032215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] More conferences of voivodship party aktivs were held yesterday to formulate the principal social and economic objectives for the period preceding the 8th party congress and above all to define the most important topics for the pre-congress debate. The following members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee attended the conference: Mieczyslaw Jagielski in Lublin; Stanislaw Kania in Opole; Stefan Olszowski in Slupsk; Jerzy Lukaszewicz in Lomza; Jozef Pinkowski in Bydgoszcz; and Zdzislaw Kurowski in Biala Podlaska.

CORRECTION TO COMMUNIQUE ON JABLONSKI VISIT TO MEXICO

The following correction to the article entitled "Communique on Mexico Visit," published in the 6 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 2, should be made:

Page G 3, last paragraph, penultimate line should read: ... educating societies in the spirit of peace, an initiative adopted in the form of a declaration by the 33d UN General Assembly ...

BRIEFS

DEBT RENEGOTIATION SOUGHT--Warsaw has requested that it be allowed to spread out repayment, for the years 1980-1981, of its loans which are guaranteed by the COFACE [Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieure--French Foreign Trade Insurance Company]. West German and Japanese financial institutions are said to have been presented with the same request. This is the first time that a CEMA country has sought to have its debts renegotiated. [Text] [Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 29 Oct 79 p 118 WA]

CEAUSESCU'S INTERVIEW WITH NETHERLANDS PAPER NIEUWS NET

AU021800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of interview granted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ronald Draayeveld, deputy chief editor of Netherlands' weekly NIEUWS NET, in Bucharest on 16 October]

[Text] Question: Mr President, the policy promoted by Romania is well known in the world for the urgency with which you stress its right to speak for itself and to defend its independence, sovereignty and integrity. Much has been said in the past 12 months and there have been numerous speculations in the West in connection with the prospects of such a policy. What are your opinions on developments in this field and on such political trends in the past year?

Answer: In its international policy, Romania proceeds from the need to develop relations with all world states, irrespective of the social system, by basing its cooperation on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We must not forget the fact that today these principles are recognized to an ever greater extent--almost unanimously--at an international level as the only principles on the basis of which one can practice a policy of detente and cooperation and a policy of peace and independence. This is why, in promoting these principles in international life and in relations with all states, Romania has been able to have friends in all parts of the world.

As for certain speculations in the West, I believe they have not fully taken into consideration the correctness of this policy and the response these principles enjoy in international life nor the fact that by promoting such a policy Romania consciously tries to strengthen cooperation with all socialist states--as an important aspect of its foreign policy--with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries. Romania will continue to firmly promote this policy and these principles in the belief that only to the extent to which each people will be able to develop freely will we be able to insure real detente and each people's peace and socio-economic progress.

Question: Romania has repeatedly shown initiative in the field of detente and disarmament. The SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna last June and the Soviet Union and the United States are now preparing for SALT III. What is your opinion about the role of those treaties?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has attached and attaches particular importance to the policy of detente and, within that framework, to achieving nuclear and general disarmament. We believe that a halt to the arms race and proceeding to tangible measures aimed at reducing military troops and armaments is an objective requirement for achieving a policy of detente and peace and for resolving certain complex economic problems of international life and of each state individually.

In conformity with this, we have always supported any agreements and initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and at proceeding to disarmament. Romania has therefore greeted the conclusion of the SALT II treaty and the prospects of proceeding to formulating a new SALT III treaty in the belief that the current agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States is an important factor for developing trust and for proceeding to the adoption of new measures for disarmament. In stressing the importance of these treaties, I must, however, state that Romania believes that more general disarmament measures are also necessary and that action must be taken for this purpose within existing organizations and with the participation of all states. One must keep in mind that the application of concrete measures in this respect can be achieved only with the participation of all states and that these measures must include both conventional and nuclear arms.

Question: Mr President, the world is approaching the eighties. In that decade the Romanian people will benefit to a greater extent from the results of the rapid industrialization of the past twenty years. By 1985 their living standard is supposed to compare to that of the developed countries. Will that target be achieved, in light of the world recession or will this deadline have to be postponed?

Answer: In the past 20 years Romania recorded important successes in its socio-economic development as regards agriculture and industry. I am stressing this because we are doing all we can to insure a smooth development of those two essential branches of the Romanian economy. In this context one can state that, along with the forceful development of industry, we have recorded important successes in agriculture as well. On this basis we were able to insure the continuous improvement of our people's general living standard.

Taking into consideration the current economic problems at an international level, the deepening of gaps between the developed and developing countries, Romania is determined to make sustained efforts in the coming 5 years as well with a view to coming closer to the economically developed countries and, at the same time, contributing to the general solution of the problems of underdevelopment and to establishing a new international economic order. We believe that under normal peaceful circumstances we will be able to achieve the 1985 targets, despite the existing difficulties at the world level generated by the economic crisis in general and especially by the oil crisis. We must, therefore, see that the provisions we will submit in a month's time to the 12th party congress take into consideration what we have envisaged in the documents that have been published thus far; we believe that it will not be necessary for us to postpone the achievement of these targets.

I want to reiterate, that what we want to achieve in this period is to expand international cooperation by proceeding from the conviction that complex problems will be solved by negotiations and that the policy of detente, peace and cooperation will be emphasized.

Question: Romania is a developing country. The coming RCP Congress will discuss a set of economic problems. What are the major trends of the long-term industrialization process in the future in Romania and what is the correlation between those trends and the world energy situation generally and the energy situation in your country particularly? What do you expect of these trends and measures that will be adopted by the congress for Romania's future economic development?

Answer: Romania continues to be a developing socialist country. Therefore, in its future development trend--which will be submitted to the 12th party congress--it aims at insuring the smooth development of all economic branches. I have already stated that we believe that Romania must have both a powerful industry and a very developed agriculture.

Thus the directives for the 12th party congress place great stress on such problems as raw materials, energy and agricultural materials, in the belief that these three fields constitute an essential factor for the overall future development of the Romanian economy.

At the same time, we attach great importance to scientific research and to intensifying this activity in all fields. We take into consideration that many problems of Romania's general development and of world development cannot be resolved without the increasingly greater contribution of science in all fields. We have, therefore, formulated a special program in this respect. We believe that the coming two decades of this century will be decades of an even stronger advance of science in all fields, both at a national and an international level. And we want to achieve this in Romania as well.

At the same time, we place great stress on matters of economic efficiency, of increasing labor productivity and on increasing the qualitative and technical level of the production process.

Question: It is obvious to the foreign visitor to your country that the Romanian Government and people are trying to save energy wherever this is possible. Is there a danger of a real energy crisis in Romania?

Answer: Romania has certainly adopted firm measures aimed at saving energy and fuel generally. We proceed from the fact that, especially in the industrial field, we still record too high a consumption per product unit compared with other economically more developed countries. Therefore, measures have been taken for insuring increased outputs with lower fuel consumption on the basis of certain technical and technological measures and for eliminating wastes. It goes without saying that increased energy consumption will occur in the future, but these increases must strictly be within the scientifically established rates of consumption. We will primarily develop certain branches with low energy and fuel consumption and, of course, the people's energy and fuel consumption will also increase.

In Romania one cannot speak of an energy crisis in the true sense of the word. The program we have adopted in this respect insures a smooth development of the energy field. The very fact that more than 3,000 kwh per capita has been recorded this year shows, I think, that one cannot note any crisis whatsoever. We have envisaged exceeding the consumption of 4,000 kwh per capita by 1985. We want to develop other energy sources as well; we want to take such measures so that Romania will be able to meet its energy needs under any circumstances and without resorting to imports.

Question: The Romanian economy recorded an impressive growth rate last year. Truly a European record. However, in some of the proposed targets in the field of production were not achieved. What role will the adoption of the new economic-financial mechanism play in the country's future development? How efficient are the measures for self-management and self-administration of enterprises?

Answer: Indeed, in the past 3 years Romanian industry developed at an annual average rate of more than 11 percent.

Despite all this we have certain sectors which have not completely fulfilled their plan provisions although they have by far exceeded the average rate of 11 percent recorded by the overall economy. This was partly due to certain lags in the achievement of investments or due to the late commissioning of planned production capacities. To a certain extent the nonfulfillment of the overall production was also due to the fact that we no longer place particular stress on this aspect, that by the adoption of the new economic and financial mechanism we try to reduce the initial commodity circulation and the exaggerated consumption which brought increases in the overall output, without, however, recording real results in increasing the national income. Within the framework of the new economic mechanism, the basic criterion is the net production, the new income achieved and the increase in the national income to which we pay all our attention even to the detriment of the overall production. Let us hope that thus we are doing the right thing. Certainly, we are starting to introduce the new mechanism, which cannot be achieved in one year along. After a period of almost thirty years of operation in a certain economic system a number of difficulties will have to be surmounted. It is necessary to really understand the principles of self-management and self-administration and the fact that each enterprise and each socioeconomic unit must proceed from the need to achieve a maximum efficiency with minimum consumption with the production capacities available and to really insure that the activity is domestically financed by also making available to the state a number of means for social expenditure and for the country's general progress. However, we believe that the progress recorded in this respect in the 1 and 1/2 years since we have proceeded to this new mechanism--in fact we have generally applied its principles from the beginning of this year--is encouraging. We are firmly determined to resolutely act to implement these principles. The management of the overall economy on the basis of the new mechanism, of workers' self-management and self-administration, insures--proceeding from the principles of the uniform national plan--the smooth development of all fields of activity.

Question: Romania is currently making serious efforts to even its balance of trade and balance of payments. Romania's exports must face the consequences of the world economic recession and increased competition in Western markets. Does this threaten Romania's economic development, its level of imports and of capital and, in the final analysis, its consumption level?

Answer: Indeed, Romania tries to insure an even balance of trade and balance of payments. We have had difficulties in this respect. Therefore, we must take a number of measures to give an impetus to exports and, certainly, to limit ourselves to only strictly necessary imports.

I believe that the consequences of the world economic recession and the competition that is accentuated under these circumstances--because it always exists--can be overcome on the basis of a more appropriate organization of international cooperation and production sharing, a thing we actually are trying to achieve in our relations with all states.

Taking this into consideration, I do not believe that the shortcomings that became obvious at a given time, especially in the balance of payments, can present a danger for the Romanian economy. They have actually been overcome and in no way endanger the further course of Romania's development, considering that all our imports are imports of means of production or raw materials and thus we have the necessary capacities available to insure exports with a view to achieving an even balance of trade and balance of payments. As a matter of fact, in our future targets we take into consideration that up to 1985 we must greatly reduce deficits and foreign debts--and we are convinced that we will achieve this target.

All this does not threaten in any way the insuring of the people's level of consumption. Many years ago we established that as far as consumer goods are concerned--especially foodstuffs, but industrial products too--we will not export before we have met the people's consumption needs. As a matter of fact, from many viewpoints Romania's current consumption is close--in certain fields even exceeds--the consumption in certain developed countries, not the most developed countries, but certain developed countries. Developing broad international cooperation, we will continue to pay all our attention to constantly increasing the people's living standard in all fields. As a matter of fact, the very society we are building in Romania has as a basic target to insure that the people will benefit--both from a material and cultural viewpoint--from increasingly better living and working conditions.

Question: Talks have been underway from the beginning of this year between Romania and the European Economic Community on creating a joint commission to continue to develop economic relations. How do you view the prospects of developing economic cooperation between Romania and the EEC?

Answer: Romania has broad economic relations with the common market countries and has a number of direct relations with that organization, to the extent to which its member countries have relinquished some of their prerogatives to that organization. In this respect, I could mention the fact that in the past 9 years relations between Romania and the Common Market countries increased some 3 and 1/2 times; with certain countries the volume of economic exchange increased 10 times or even more. Today the Common Market countries hold an approximate 20 percent share in Romania's foreign trade.

In view of all this, we are conducting negotiations with a number of Common Market bodies in order to resolve certain issues of mutual interest regarding the creation of appropriate conditions for expanding economic exchanges and for broader production sharing and collaboration. We include these negotiations in the context of Romania's overall policy of developing economic exchanges and cooperation, in the spirit of documents signed in Helsinki, and in the context of negotiations underway between the Common Market and CEMA--negotiations which aim at attaining a legal framework for developing relations between CEMA countries and the Common Market.

We believe it is to our mutual interest to find increasingly better solutions for expanding cooperation, since this is to the benefit of the respective countries and in the interest of detente and peace in Europe.

Question: Mr President, what is your opinion about the latest developments in the field of European security? The Madrid meeting will take place soon. What kind of measures should be taken, in your opinion, in order to insure its success? Does Romania plan to advance proposals at that meeting?

Answer: Romania believes that more resolute action should be taken toward implementing the Helsinki documents, which are a single whole. We believe that after Helsinki rather small steps were taken along this line and the Belgrade meeting can practically be ignored for its results in this field. That is why we intend to pay greater attention to this issue and hope that all participating states will do the same, in order to thoroughly prepare for this meeting. In our opinion, the representatives of the respective countries should start preparations for this meeting as of this year. The holding of this meeting at the level of foreign ministers would be of particular importance.

At the same time we believe that, along with economic, cultural, scientific and humanitarian problems, the Madrid meeting also should devote particular attention to military issues, namely, to the transition toward military disengagement and to concrete disarmament measures. There are a number of proposals in this respect. Romania has also advanced such proposals. Our country intends to renew or reformulate some of these proposals, in the desire to reach an understanding between the participating states on a transition to concrete measures for reducing military expenditures and armaments, increasing trust and accentuating the course of detente, cooperation and peace in Europe, as part and parcel of the overall policy of disarmament, detente and peace throughout the world.

Question: According to the legislation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, religious organizations can freely carry out their activity. However, there are sometimes rumors in the West about alleged deprivation of religious freedoms. Have these rumours any basis? Mr President, please tell us about the situation of the cults in Romania and about relations between state and church?

Answer: The Constitution and other laws of the Socialist Republic of Romania grant broad rights to religious cults and to their free practice. I can state that the 14 religious cults recognized by the state cannot complain about any obstacles to the practice of the respective cults. As a matter of fact, all these religious cults belong to the Socialist Unity Front. Therefore, all these rumors and materials published in Western papers demonstrate a lack of knowledge about realities in our country, at the least. Those that disseminate such rumors are either influenced by or deliberately play along with certain reactionary circles, particularly former fascist organizations from abroad, which are trying by all means to distort Romanian realities.

We intend to continue to insure the normal activity of religious cults, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the country. Of course, we did not allow and will not permit anyone in the future, either, to make use of these cults in order to carry out activities against the people, socialist construction and the country's independence and sovereignty.

Generally speaking, I believe that the religious cults should deal with their own problems, should fully observe the laws of the state and should support the country's policy of socialist construction, of overall social development and of peace, cooperation and detente.

Question: In recent years, many Dutch delegations have visited Romania and Romanian delegations have visited the Netherlands. What is the role of these contacts in insuring mutual understanding and expanding relations between our countries? How do you estimate the current stage of bilateral relations? What prospects do they have, in your opinion?

Answer: I would like to point out with great satisfaction the upward course of relations between Romania and the Netherlands. Indeed, there have been many exchanges of delegations, including at the summit level, which have contributed to finding new opportunities for cooperation between our countries, both in the economic field and in the scientific, cultural, and, generally speaking, the international fields. From the economic viewpoint, the exchanges between Romania and the Netherlands are five and a half times higher in 1979 compared with 1970, which we believe is a positive thing. We would like these exchanges to develop at the same pace in the next 10 years, too. There are already a number of cooperation ventures underway and we are currently conducting talks on attaining cooperation in third markets as well. [paragraph continues]

We also have an important program in scientific-technological cooperation, including in the field of our cultural relations. We attach particular importance to all these aspects and to the development of contacts, in the belief that they contribute to better mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples and, generally speaking, to the cause of detente and peace in Europe.

On the basis of results attained thus far, we believe that there are good prospects for expanding this cooperation and for continuing the exchange of delegations, including the intensification of exchanges between working people and citizens of our countries. Likewise, we positively assess our international cooperation in the complex problems facing today's mankind, beginning with European security, the new order, disarmament and the negotiated solution of all problems. We believe that Romania and the Netherlands can actively contribute in the future, too, to asserting the principles of equality, respect for independence and cooperation through a policy of detente and peace, in accordance with the desire of both our peoples and with the interests of the general cause of peace and progress.

In conclusion I would like to extend best wishes for prosperity, well-being and peace to your readers and to the friendly Dutch people.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA TO VISIT

AU071201 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1158 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1979--Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania the next days at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU071648 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the farewell call of Ba Mamadou Alassane, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

HIGHER ARMY POLITICAL COUNCIL PLENUM HELD 2 NOVEMBER

AU021640 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The Higher Army Political Council today held a plenum which discussed the draft documents of the 12th RCP Congress. Participants in the discussions expressed the full adherence of the country's military to the program documents of the 12th party congress and unanimously endorsed the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the high position as party secretary general.

The plenum examined with communist exactingness the ways and means for improving the political, patriotic and revolutionary education of the military and for increasing the combat capacity of its units, in the spirit of the guidelines established by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the armed forces.

Participating in an enthusiastic atmosphere, participants in the plenum sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which the military personnel of the fatherland, along with all citizens of the country, support with determination and with great pleasure the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the high position of party secretary general.

The cable also expresses profound gratitude for the particular concern of the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for continuously improving the living standards of the guardians of the fatherland and national flag; a telling expression of this concern is the decision on implementing, as of 1 November, the second stage of remuneration increases for army personnel. Our fatherland's military personnel also assure the supreme commander of our armed forces that they will devote all their energy to exemplarily implementing their tasks and that they will be prepared at any moment to firmly defend the revolutionary achievements of the people and the territorial integrity, the sovereignty and independence of our beloved fatherland.

Unanimous endorsement of the 12th party congress documents and enthusiastic support for the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the high position of party secretary general are also expressed in cables adopted by the Plenum of the Political Council of the Ministry of Interior, by that ministry's commands and by political councils of army commands in the Ministry of National Defense.

SPACE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

AU071028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 7 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/11/1979--Space physics, tele-detection, space meteorology, space biology and medicine, sciences belonging to the era of space crafts and flights, enjoy in Romania priority research programmes within which the Romanian scientists join their efforts with those made by researchers of other countries for explaining phenomena with planetary implications, as well as of problems of regional or national interest. The draft research programme in the 1981-1990 period and until the year 2000 to be adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. lays special stress on enhancing the Romanian contribution to the improvement of space techniques of geological investigation, on the intensification of geophysical researches, the ever more thorough knowledge of high atmosphere and of the outer space.

Romania collaborates in this domain with the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., with other states, having already a tradition in this respect.

Among the first Romanian researches within the Intercosmos programme worth mentioning is the trapping of space particles with extremely high energy by means of nuclear plates mounted on the IR-6 satellite.

In 1974, a Romanian apparatus called DESM-1 for mass spectrometry was orbited with the satellite IK-12. A variant of this apparatus, DESM-3 was launched in 1978 with satellite IK-18 which also had a space magnetometer whose electronic installation was of Romanian design. A spectrometer completely achieved in Romania was also launched in 1978. This most miniaturized and precise apparatus was mounted aboard space craft VK-7 and in an interval of 27 minutes it sent to the earth one-and-a half million data. These data are still under processing, but a series of conclusions are already foreseeable, enriching the knowledge on high atmosphere. They include the detection of heavy nitrogen electrons, important indices on the temperature at over 200 km. height around the earth.

Another apparatus developed by the Romanian experts and launched in the outer space proved the existence of primary space electrons. The Romanian stations for catching the data sent by artificial satellites made important scientific contributions especially in geodesy and geophysics.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC'S HUANG HUA

Anticipated Results of Meeting

AU072035 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[V. Teslic commentary: "Huang Hua's Visit"]

[Text] The official visit of the PRC minister of foreign affairs to Yugoslavia represents yet another manifestation of the friendly relations between the two countries and yet another encouragement to their futher development in mutual interest.

Naturally the high level of our relations also has wider international significance because of the specific and very prominent international positions of Yugoslavia and China and their role in world affairs, in the advancement of peace and cooperation and of social progress in general.

There are few countries in the world which have opened their borders to each other to such an extent, which have developed their mutual trust to such an extent and which are demonstrating their mutual respect to such an extent as China and Yugoslavia. That has led to a very intensive, open and sincere dialog, even in those instances in which the views of the two countries differ, although it must be pointed out that the past talks have brought those views closer to one another regarding certain vital international problems and, at the same time, have revealed the similarity or identity of many other views.

President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng have provided a firm basis and lasting bright prospects for that process. Their talks in Beijing a little more than 2 years ago and in Belgrade last year opened a new era in bilateral relations between China and Yugoslavia and, at the same time, marked the historic opening of China as a valuable factor of peace, equilibrium and general progress toward Europe and the world. It was not only mutual respect and understanding but also the agreement that those principles should reign in international life--and in that connection special importance was attached to the positive role of the nonalined policy--that was manifested on both occasions.

Tito and Hua Guofeng are pioneers of highly developed mutual visits at various levels and they are pioneers of a very diverse cooperation. We naturally also expect corresponding results in economic exchanges and cooperation, being aware that we have neither utilized every potential nor fulfilled all expectations. It is clear that in the coming period we must enrich our economic cooperation with such new and more modern relations as industrial production cooperation, joint ventures, scientific research and other similar forms.

China and Yugoslavia attach special importance to the advancement of relations in the world. It is rightfully anticipated that in their talks Huang Hua and his host, Josip Vrhovec, will discuss the search for a solution--in which both countries are actively engaged--to global problems. In that connection the primary emphasis is certainly placed on the questions of further strengthening detente and disarmament, certain acute hotbeds of crisis and war in Asia and elsewhere and the strengthening of active peaceful coexistence. In that connection it is inevitable--and is also in the spirit of past practice--that the two sides mutually inform one another in detail on the main directions of their past and present activity, including such activities as the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries, further strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the development of the situation in the Far East, including all of its contradictory processes.

The successes of nonalined countries in the struggle against all forms of foreign domination and interference, for further democratization of international relations and especially in the preservation of independence and nonbloc activity of the nonalined policy and movement have strengthened stability in the world as well as the course of positive changes in international relations. The latest experiences of China also attest to similar views on changing the world, without any bloc division or domination.

That is a solid foundation that, regardless of certain differences and their different international positions, enables Yugoslavia and China to make new efforts to strengthen the positive trends in the world, especially in view of the fact that they proceed from similar principles of independence, equality, noninterference, mutual respect and consideration for objective differences, and are guided by the principles of mutual benefits which are not to the detriment of relations with third countries.

Beginning of Official Talks

LD071445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, began official political talks in Belgrade this morning.

During a very exhaustive exchange of views, which took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, attention was focused on current international problems and the world situation. In this context special attention was paid to hotbeds of crises. Both sides expressed support for the peoples fighting for freedom--in the south of Africa, the Middle East, and elsewhere. Also emphasized was the importance of the struggle for peace and against anything that threatens peace in the world.

The Vrhovec-Huang talks will be resumed this afternoon with an exchange of views on international problems.

Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Radivoje Petkovic, department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the Group for Multilateral Activity of Nonalined Countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Murat Agovic, chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Svetozar Tomic, deputy department head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, also took part in the talks. On the Chinese side PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, Zhou Qiuye; and He Liliang and (Hua Guang), deputy directors of departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took part in the talks.

Cooperation Talks With Djuranovic

LD071728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, and had a lengthy and friendly talk with him on issues of interest in the further promotion of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. Minister Huang Hua conveyed cordial greetings from Chairman Hua Guofeng to the president of the Federal Executive Council, who expressed his thanks and conveyed greetings in return.

During the course of the talks particular satisfaction was stressed at the development of relations between the two countries, which are constantly on an upward trend.

However, it was stated that economic cooperation is not keeping in step with the rate of development of political relations. The willingness of both sides to make efforts toward developing economic cooperation more rapidly, and for which favorable opportunities exist, was underlined anew.

Minister Huang Hua's visit is assessed as the continuation of the beneficial practice of high-level contacts and exchanges of opinion, which contributes to an even better appreciation of the opportunities which exist for the further promotion and expansion of cooperation in all fields and to the strengthening of friendly relations between the SFRY and the PRC.

Taking part in the talks were Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council on foreign policy questions; and Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

Further Talks With Vrhovec

LD071730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister for foreign affairs, continued their political talks this afternoon.

The diplomatic heads of Yugoslavia and China continued their exchange of opinions on the most topical international events.

Discussions on Nonalinement

LD072002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, continued their talks in Belgrade this afternoon. The greatest attention was devoted as on the occasion of this morning's meeting, to topical international problems.

The two ministers and their associates exchanged opinions about the importance and role of nonalined policy in settling complex international problems in the context of the results of the sixth summit conference in Havana. Particular attention was devoted here to the economic aspect of international relations and of the relations between the developed and developing countries.

Both sides expressed support for the peoples of southern Africa, who are struggling for liberation, and for the Arab countries. Support was also expressed for the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO in the struggle for the realization of their legitimate rights.

In the course of the afternoon's talks a detailed review was also made of the situation in Southeast Asia and on the Continent of Europe.

Considerable attention was devoted in the talks, too, to bilateral relations. It was concluded that bilateral cooperation is developing very favorably, but that economic relations are lagging behind overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations. The opinion was expressed that conditions exist for this cooperation to be promoted.

Talks between the heads of diplomacy of the two countries will continue on Friday.

Vrhovec Dinner for Huang Hua

LD072004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife, held a dinner this evening in the palace of the federation in New Belgrade in honor of Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, and his wife. The dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber; Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information; Nijaz Dizarevic, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; and also representatives of political, public and cultural life and other eminent guests.

During the dinner the host and his guest proposed toasts.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD072255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In his toast Josip Vrhovec said that the cooperation and friendship between our countries is developing very successfully on the bases laid down by Presidents Tito and Hua Guofeng. He added that the meetings between these two presidents had opened a new stage in the development of our relations, based on full mutual respect, and he expressed the conviction that this visit, too, would make a significant contribution to this.

Vrhovec went on to say that the world is confronted by many contradictions and problems. At the same time we may perceive very encouraging signs. There has been a powerful increase in the readiness of peoples to struggle for their liberty and independence. The aspirations of peoples to live in their own way without outside interference and to actively participate in world circles have grown.

A particular contribution to this is made by the constant strengthening of the movement of nonalined countries. This is also confirmed by the affirmation of the universal character of the United Nations, which represents an irreplaceable instrument for the settlement of international problems and the safeguarding of peace and stability in the world.

"However, the expectations of mankind are far from being fulfilled," Josip Vrhovec went on to say. "We are still faced with very complex problems which are bringing about armed and worrying consequences.

"The process of relaxation of tension is a very slow one and bloc division aspires to maintain itself as the permanent state of world relations. The arms race is continuing. Profound differences in the level of development and unequal economic relations are becoming, as I wish particularly to stress, the source of new problems and aggravations in world relations.

"Old and new forms of imperialism, colonialism and other forms of foreign domination and hegemony still are stubbornly maintained and give rise to new hotbeds of crisis in the world. We are profoundly disturbed by the further deepening of the crises in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa, which brings about great dangers not only for these regions but for the whole world."

In this connection Josip Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia has at gatherings of the nonalined countries and in the United Nations constantly pointed out the danger and impermissibility of military intervention, foreign interference and imposition of settlements upon other countries by means of the policy of fait accompli.

"Consistently adhering to these principles, we firmly believe that a just and permanent political settlement of the crisis in Southeast Asia and the Kampuchean problem can be attained only by peaceful means. We therefore give our support to all efforts aimed at this. This primarily demands the withdrawal of foreign troops and the creation of conditions so that the Kampuchean people may themselves, without foreign interference, decide their own government, internal development and way of life. We are worried by the immeasurable sufferings to which these people are exposed.

"We are convinced that the establishment of independence and security for all countries of this region would make a considerable contribution to the general peace and stability.

"As concerns the crisis in the Middle East, a just and permanent settlement must be based on the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and on the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to an independent Palestinian state. It is essential here to recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Such a path would lead to safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and security of all countries of this crisis-ridden territory."

Vrhovec also warned of the dangers deriving from a stubborn continuation of the rude colonial and racist rule in southern Africa. The peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and also their liberation movements deserve our full support and all-round aid, he said. Their struggle is a just one and it will be crowned with success, in spite of the tolerance and support which is still demonstrated toward racist regimes by various imperialist interests.

"All these questions were very carefully examined at the recent sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. I wish to stress that the conference gave forceful affirmation of the authentic principles and goals of nonalined policy and confirmed that the nonalined movement as an independent and nonbloc international factor plays an increasingly significant role in world relations."

"Yugoslavia is, as you know, guided in its international practice by the principles of the UN Charter and nonalined policy. It builds its relations with all countries on consistent application of active, peaceful coexistence. As a European country, Yugoslavia devotes particular attention to development of relations with neighboring and other countries of our continent.

"We, of course, devote particular attention to the territory of the Balkans and the Mediterranean. We do everything in order to make this a zone of peace, stability and security. This can be constantly promoted by equal cooperation between the countries of the Balkans and Mediterranean, with full respect for the principles of independence, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual respect.

"Yugoslavia does this on the basis of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Cooperation and Security. We therefore attribute great importance to the continuity of Helsinki and we see in this a particularly valuable role for the nonalined and neutral countries of Europe."

"We actively advocate the relaxation of tension in Europe. We are convinced, however, that detente cannot be stable even in Europe unless it simultaneously encompasses all territories in the world and all spheres of international life," Josip Vrhovec, secretary for foreign affairs, said in his toast.

"This means that detente must be universal," Vrhovec went on. "It must not be limited only to interbloc relations. All the countries of the world community must participate equally in it.

"However, there can be no stable and lasting relaxation without halting the arms race and embarking on real measures for disarmament--both nuclear and conventional. We attach great significance to the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly, which was devoted to this very difficult problem. The implementation of these decisions becomes the decisive matter of our future.

"Also, I wish to point out the significance of the decisions in the economic declaration in Havana which are concerned with the analysis of the further widening of the gap between the developing and the industrially developed countr es and with the need for the establishment of the new international economic order.

"We believe that the world community must place this question at the top of its list of priorities, because the consequences of continuing to ignore or obstruct it would be unforeseeable for the whole world.

"Comrade minister, I am convinced that I share your view if I say that our exchange of views was very useful. It will contribute to the further promotion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries in the interest of the consolidation of peace and stability, strengthening of equality and understanding in the world," Josip Vrhovec said at the end of his toast.

Huang Hua Dinner Toast

LD072348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2036 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, first stressed that more than a year has passed since he accompanied Chairman Hua Guofeng on his visit to Yugoslavia. However, that visit made a deep impression on me which is still in my memory, Huang Hua said. I am very glad today, he added, that I have again been given the opportunity of coming to Yugoslavia on a visit, together with my wife and associates, to meet old friends and exchange views on questions of mutual interest with regard to the present international situation and on some questions of bilateral relations. The Chinese minister said that the aim of his visit is to promote mutual acquaintance and give impetus to friendly cooperation between the two countries. He expressed sincere gratitude for the invitation from Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and for the cordial welcome.

Huang Hua further said: "We hold in high esteem the role of nonalined Socialist Yugoslavia in international affairs and President Tito's fresh outstanding contribution to the cause of peace and progress in the world. The nonalined movement, which has broad foundations and consistently adheres to the just attitudes of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of domination and hegemony, represents an important force in the world affairs of our time.

"The sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries, through the joint efforts made by Yugoslavia and a vast majority of nonalined countries, adhered to the correct orientation and the original principles of the nonalined movement, preserved its unity and foiled the attempts at conspiracy aimed at dividing and breaking up the nonalined movement, which presents a clear picture of the aspirations of the peoples of the world. The road which the nonalined movement has covered, like those by any broad political movement, has never been smooth. However, we are convinced, and this is what we wholeheartedly wish, that the nonalined movement, as it has done in the past, will through the joint efforts of Yugoslavia and a vast majority of nonalined countries overcome its difficulties and eliminate obstacles on the road of its development, and that it will play an even greater role in the struggle for the preservation of peace and justice in the world and for the creation of the new international economic order."

The historical exchange of visits between President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng, Huang Hua went on, opened a new stage in the comprehensive development of Chinese-Yugoslav relations. Chinese-Yugoslav relations are constantly developing in accordance with the principles and orientations agreed by the two presidents.

Exchanges of visits by various delegations and study groups between the two sides have become frequent. Close links are being maintained between the two countries' party and government leaders. During these contacts and visits we have exchanged information and held mutual consultations, which has created conditions favorable to the further development of friendly cooperation in various fields between the two countries. Chinese-Yugoslav friendship is now deeply etched in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries.

Complete equality, mutual noninterference and mutual respect and understanding constitute a sound foundation on which the friendly cooperation between our two socialist countries is developing. We are convinced that this cooperation will undergo a ceaseless and comprehensive development in all fields. This is not only in keeping with the common wishes of the peoples of China and Yugoslavia and it not only contributes to the socialist building of our two countries, but is also of importance for and beneficial to the preservation of peace in the world, Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, said in his toast.

PRC EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 7 NOVEMBER

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (TANJUG)--A Chinese educational delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Education Pu Tungsiu, arrived in Belgrade today.

During its two-week visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republics of Serbia and Slovenia, the delegation will get acquainted with experience and practical solutions primarily in the Yugoslav higher education. The delegation is especially interested in the organisation and administration of the institutions of higher education, their financing and (?ties) with the economy.

The Chinese delegation will also get acquainted with the [word indistinct] specialised secondary education and educational activities beyond the regular school system.

DELO REPORTS SOVIET MEDIA ATTACK ON PRESS

AU071642 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Jarc report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 4 November--Last night Soviet television once again took the Yugoslav press to task. "What was on the agenda this time was the press writing about Kampuchea and how it is possible" that the Yugoslav press defends "the bloody regime of Pol Pot." As usual, the Soviet viewers were given an answer to some other question.

Thus, after a long silence, Yugoslavia has once again appeared on the agenda of Soviet mass information media. However, the main topic discussed in last night's "Studio-9" program was the reaction to the Soviet initiatives to stop the arms race.

Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng is traveling in Europe and, as was reported in the same television program, Foreign Minister Huang Hua will visit Yugoslavia, among other countries. That was the reason that television Commentator Valentin Zorin read the letter of a Leningrad metalworker who wonders how the Yugoslav press finds it possible to publish articles defending "the bloody Pol Pot regime," something which "causes astonishment throughout the Soviet Union." Leonid Zamyatin replied that the Soviet press has already informed its readers about it and that that behavior "really does cause astonishment among the Soviet people." Our television audience knows very well who and what Pol Pot is, Zamyatin said. "The most horrible page of the history of the Kampuchean people is connected with the name of that man, a protege of China. He has the death of three million people and, literally, the extermination of a part of the Khmer people on his conscience. All that is known," he said, but despite all that there are those who are seeking some kind of formal legal arguments to prove that Pol Pot's representation in the United Nations must be retained.

Just as has been the case in the past, the Soviet television audience was not told either by Zamyatin or by anyone else what the Yugoslav view on Kampuchea and the Pol Pot regime really is. Thus the Leningrad metalworker has been left without an answer to his question. For that reason it would not be surprising if such questions were asked again.

FRG MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS SPLIT NAVAL DISTRICT

LD071646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Split--Gen Juergen Brandt, inspector general of the FRG Army, who is paying a visit to our country as guest of the SFRY Armed Forces, arrived in Split today. At Kastela Airport the guest was welcomed and greeted by Vice Adm Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the naval district. The guest and his associates today visited the navy school center and the naval port in Lora, and had talks in the command of the naval district.

COLUMNIST CRITICAL OF STATEMENTS IN HOXHA'S MEMOIRS

AU071636 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 79 p 17 AU

[Zeluko Britha column "Accents of the Week:" "Proverb"]

[Text] Some people who read excerpts from Enver Hoxha's "Political Diary," which is being published by ATA and Radio Tirana, have noted that in the second volume of his "Reflections on China"--containing notes allegedly written between 1973 and 1977--the head of the Albanian party dealt rather sharply with Yugoslavia. For him it is not a socialist country but a "wholly bourgeois capitalist one" in which chaos and anarchy reign. The author thinks that self-management in Yugoslavia "serves the bourgeoisie" and that the party has been "liquidated."

One could say that that is a striking example of the new Parkinson's Law (for the definition of same see "Communications") ["Communications" is the title of another item in the same Britha column in the same issue of VJESNIK which quotes the latest Parkinson's Law as "the vacuum created by an absence of communications is filled in the shortest possible time by misrepresentations, rumors, gossip and poison"]. But in this case it shows something more: It shows who most lacks communications. Open and communicative as it is, Yugoslavia wants--and the leading Yugoslav statesmen stress it--the contacts between the two countries to be better than they are, although they are not as bad as it may sometimes appear at first sight; people and groups in education, culture and sports go on exchange trips and neither neighbor endangers the other.

Better contacts are wanted regardless of what some people in Albania call Yugoslavia. Realists would add to the new Parkinson's Law the old popular proverb: call a pot black but do not break it.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES VISIT TO SPAIN, CONTACTS WITH PCE

LD061437 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 7 LD

[Fernando Valenzuela interview in Madrid with LCY Presidium Secretary Dusan Dragosavac: "Common Search for Greater Cooperation in Workers Movement"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] What was the reason for this LCY delegation's visit?

[Answer] It is a matter of a line of cooperation which is now traditional between our parties, between our parties' leaderships and, at a personal level, between Comrade Tito and Comrade Carrillo. It is a matter of continuing the dialog between the two parties, exchanging views and working experiences of the two parties and analyzing the situations in the international workers movement and in the world.

With respect to the timing of this visit, I wish to emphasize that LCY delegations have come here for the PCE congress and on a few other occasions, but this is the first LCY Presidium delegation to visit the PCE here in Spain.

Both in Yugoslavia and in Spain there are different experiences and problems with which the two parties are confronted--economic, political and social problems. These visits are good for exchanging experiences in the struggles in two countries with different systems, such as Yugoslavia and Spain.

We have many excellent experiences. We also have problems, and we have talked frankly about all these things.

There are many problems in the international workers movement and also in the world at large. On the one hand, there are trends toward greater equality of rights and toward greater humanism and democracy in the international workers movement, although there are also some currents which wish to turn back and return to what has already been left behind by history.

There Are No Essential Differences

We believe, of course, that everybody's task is to struggle in his own country for better working conditions for the people and for the workers. This is in turn a necessary precondition for insuring that these same aims are achieved on the international level. Our stances are similar with respect to progress, equality of rights and democracy. There are no essential differences between us.

[Question] The topic of security was one of the central topics both in the talks and in the communique which reflects them. How was the issue of disarmament and, specifically, the issue of the planned nuclearization of Europe, handled in the talks?

[Answer] We share a common interest in curbing the arms race. Our party also advocates reducing the number of weapons and total disarmament; to this end we advocate denuclearization in Europe and worldwide. We want the great progress in the field of science to be used for mankind's good and not for its destruction. But, unfortunately, there are forces in the world which are working in the opposite direction, and we must combat these forces.

[Question] The last CSCE meeting took place in Belgrade; the next meeting will be in Madrid. How do both parties view their activity with respect to the Madrid conference?

[Answer] There is cooperation between the two parties in this field. Our parties are operating under different conditions. We are in power in our country, building socialism; the PCE is struggling in a capitalist society. But each has its own specific significance and its influence in society and in political life in each of the two countries. That is why it is natural that we, as parties, should be interested in cooperation between our states and governments. From this viewpoint, all democratic and progressive forces are interested, just like our parties, in the CSCE meeting to be held in Madrid being as successful as possible. There are a good many initiatives, joint consultations and exchanges of views on the state level and between our two parties.

[Question] Could you tell us something about the initiatives which are being planned on the interstate level?

[Answer] I believe that the foreign ministries of our states--our governments--will enter into contact to exchange views. We will impart our experiences in organizing the Belgrade conference. According to my information, our deputy foreign minister will be visiting Spain soon and holding talks on these topics with his Spanish counterpart here.

[Question] One of the prominent paragraphs in the communique is the one expounding the issue of the new international economic order, which emphasizes the role of the political forces in achieving it; that is, it is not merely a problem for initiatives by states.

[Answer] This is also a topic on which there is full agreement between our two parties. We proceed from the fact that the destitution and poverty of any people or individual has a harmful influence not only on themselves but also on the entire world.

The former system and the capitalist system, which still persists, have left many people with great inequality of rights. There are millions and millions of people still starving and living in the utmost poverty. The new economic order could develop more swiftly if there were a common interest on everybody's part, and it must be borne in mind that if these countries are helped to develop more rapidly, markets can also be created in these countries. Our attitude and stance is that, instead of developing the arms race and seeking destruction in the world, all the efforts of progressive mankind should be directed in this other direction. The socialist countries and the workers parties should set an example in the struggle for the new economic order.

As far as our party and Yugoslavia as a country are concerned, we are doing our utmost in the field of international cooperation: We are helping various liberation movements and giving aid to the less developed countries. It is unfortunate that although we have made a major leap forward, we are still a small country and our material means are limited. But, within our means, we have given aid not only politically and morally but also materially, and we will continue to do so in the future.

With respect to the new economic order, we are very active in all international organizations--in the United Nations and also, of course, in the nonalined movement.

[Question] One of the paragraphs in the communique speaks of Eurocommunism and the LCY's satisfaction at the PCE's progress within this orientation.

[Answer] As far as the PCE and its Eurocommunist orientation are concerned, we assess positively this orientation and the activity which the PCE is carrying out. In the first place, we see that the PCE has a high level intellectually, philosophically, and so forth, and a high level of organization, and that, under the specific conditions of a capitalist country, it is conducting a struggle for the democratization of society and for positive social changes, in cooperation with other leftwing forces, including the cooperation which is developing in the municipal councils and on other levels.

[Question] During your visit to Spain, in addition to the contacts with the PCE leadership and the visits in Madrid and Andalusia, you have had the opportunity to hold talks with other political forces.

[Answer] We had a conversation with Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] Secretary General Comrade Felipe Gonzalez--it was also a lengthy and wide-ranging conversation.

We agreed that the cooperation already existing between ourselves and the PSOE should continue to expand and develop.

In Seville we had the opportunity to talk with the Preautonomy Council, which includes, in addition to communists and socialists, representatives of the government party--the Union of the Democratic Center.

We are satisfied with these talks and thank the communist comrades for making all this possible for us.

I believe that it is unnecessary to emphasize that all the talks were very frank and that we talked not only about our successes but also about our problems and weaknesses. To sum up, we really have exchanged experiences.

ARGENTINE CP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH LCY

LD051536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1354 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG)--A Communist Party of Argentina delegation has visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. The delegation included the Executive Bureau members General Mariani and Jose Maria Lanao.

During talks with L.C.Y. representatives, views were exchanged on current international questions of mutual interest and questions of the workers' and communist movement. The mutual interest in and readiness for further developing cooperation between the L.C.Y. and the C.P. of Argentina were expressed.

DJURANOVIC DELIVERS REPORT TO PRESIDENCY-PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD071912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidium and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Lazar Kolisevski.

Taking part in the work of the session were the highest-ranking officials of the federation and the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

A review was made at the session of the realization of economic and social policy this year and of the basic orientations for 1980. The introductory report was delivered by Veselin Djuranovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Presidency and Presidium assessed that the dynamic economic development this year was accompanied by unfavorable tendencies in certain areas of reproduction, finding expression in particular in the increase in the balance of payments deficit and in the higher rate of inflation. This demands that the activity of subjects engaged in economic activity and economic policy measures should be based on the consistent realization of stabilization and on the decisive and effective alteration of unfavorable tendencies, in accordance with the bases insuring the further development and deepening of self-managing socioeconomic relations which lie at the foundation of the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress.

Of exceptional importance for the energetic and consistent realization of the economic stabilization policy is the increased commitment and responsibility of factors of economic policy and of all subjective factors, who must be more persistent in all aspects and orientations related to realizing this policy in practice.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

LD072234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1801 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (TANJUG)--At its session here today, the Yugoslav Interparliamentary Group's Executive Committee (?stressed) that, due primarily to cooperation among the nonalined countries and their mechanism of mutual coordination which is being continuously developed, the interparliamentary Union's session in Caracas last September adopted many of the nonaligned countries stands. This related especially to the stands in the sphere of disarmament, recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, decolonization and the flow of information in the world.

The committee concluded that extensive preparations should be initiated as soon as possible for the Yugoslav delegation's participation in the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on European Cooperation and Security next May in Brussels. The initiative for convening the conference has been launched by the Yugoslav Interparliamentary Group in cooperation with the other nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe. The Yugoslav group also drafted the conference agenda. The importance of holding this conference prior to the government-level meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Madrid was also emphasized.

BORBA DISUCCESS KOSOVO FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

AU312200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Milos Antic article: "Kosovo's Economic Relations With Foreign Countries: Imports Necessary--Exports a Must"]

[Summary] "The Kosovo medium-term development plan envisages that a total of 49.5 billion dinars will be invested in the development of economic and social activities from 1976 to 1980, and that out of this total, 32.8 billion dinars will be allocated to economic investment.

"It is quite certain that the Kosovo economy would not be able to provide such a sum even if helped by the social community at large. It was therefore planned that foreign funds in overall investment should amount to just over 12 billion dinars. This implies a wider opening of the Kosovo economy toward world markets and its greater inclusion in the international division of labor. However, the economists say it appears that somebody forgot at the same time to plan an equal volume of exports."

Kosovo imports and exports were largely balanced until last year, when imports began increasing and exports began stagnating. Equipment has to be imported so as to increase the production and processing of raw materials. The imports are partially necessitated by "the poor accumulative ability of the Yugoslav economy, which is unable to extend credit for the several capital projects under construction in the province." Another reason for the imports of equipment is the fact that the prices of Yugoslav-made equipment are much higher than foreign-made equipment.

Last year imports amounted to 3,452,000 million dinars, which is according to the plan. But last year exports amounted to 2,266,000 dinars and thus covered only 65.7 percent of imports. "This distribution of exports and imports continues this year. Therefore, the increase of exports is, at this time, as they say here, the number one problem for the Kosovo economy.

"This is now not only posed in the context of the arims proclaimed by the economic policy measures but is also treated as a problem which must be solved if a faster desired development is to be seriously counted upon. Therefore, when exports are now discussed, stress is laid on the question of how to make associated labor directly dependent economically on its export results. One thing is certain: The incentives so far have not been shown to be sufficient." Blanket measures to improve export performance frequently fail to achieve the desired effect. "Kosovo exporters must therefore win the foreign markets only by reducing the prices of their products and by considerably changing the structure of their supply."

This is not an easy task. "To be competitive in the foreign market, the Kosovo economy must be much more productive." All those who want to speed up the development are aware of this, and many collectives are making efforts to reach European and world productivity levels.

It must be added that the weakening of exports last year and at the beginning of this year has been partially caused by the decline of economic activities in Western Europe. Foreign orders have also decreased because of constantly growing prices of our products.

In the first half of this year, imports amounted to 2,492,000 dinars and exports to 1,232,000 dinars, so that only 49.4 percent of imports were covered by exports. "The Kosovo Executive Council recently concluded that businessmen should not behave in this way in the future. It remains to be seen what the end of the year will show."

MACEDONIAN COMMUNISTS PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

AU071602 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Skopje, 5 November--TANJUG--At its session today in Skopje, which was presided over by Angel Cemerski, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed the tasks of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the ideological-political activity in perparing for elections in the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Macedonia. Jordan Arsov, executive secretary of the Presidium, delivered the introductory report on the topic under discussion.

The Presidium decided that the elections in the basic organizations of the League of Communists would be held in the period ending on 1 January, 1980. In this period the basic organizations must elect their secretaries and members of their secretariats and the aktivs of communist workers--direct producers--must organize themselves.

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON KARDELJ'S THEORIES ON NATIONALISM

LD071216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 6 (TANJUG)--A two-day symposium on the contribution of one of the most prominent Yugoslav Marxist thinkers, Edvard Kardelj, to the theory and practice of the national question in Yugoslavia, is being held at Banja Luka (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Kardelj, who was one of Tito's closest associates for several decades, died last February.

Opening the symposium, attended by about 200 scientists, political and cultural workers from all over the country, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic, emphasized that Edvard Kardelj's contribution to the Marxist thought on the nation and revolutionary solution of the national question is an inestimable and lasting inventive to the Marxist theory and socialist practice.

In the Yugoslav community there are even now, and there are still for a longer time, lack of understanding and deliberate attempts to suppress "in the name of Yugoslav patriotism and oneness" national characteristics and limit full national freedom of the nations and nationalities and autonomy of the republics and provinces, Mijatovic emphasized. Yugoslavia, he added, creates conditions for the fullest possible equality and comprehensive economic, political and cultural progress and general flourishment of all its nations and nationalities.

Pointing out that various sources of national life have not dried up even now, Mijatovic brought to notice also a special form of nationalism which presses for the so-called Yugoslav nation, as substitute and "overcoming" of the existing nations. He pointed to Kardelj's thought that the unity of the Yugoslav peoples, their bringing closer together and linking in the joint building up of socialism has nothing in common with the unacceptable concepts of the creation of some "Yugoslav nation".

BELGRADE ARMY COMMUNISTS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU312230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 79 p 14 AU

[B. Popovic report]

[Summary] The Committee of the Organization of the League of Communists of the Belgrade Military District has held its fifth session which was presided over by Lt Gen Bogoljub Djordjevic and at which Stanimir Petrovic, president of the Commission for Ideological-Political Work and Marxist Education, delivered the introductory report entitled: "Ideological-Political Work and Marxist Education and the Tasks of Communists of the Belgrade Military District." Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Military District, addressed the session.

Following a discussion lasting several hours, "the committee positively appraised the activities in the sphere of ideological-political work and Marxist education in the past period" and concluded that "not only the communists but rather also all other members of the military district have always devoted great attention to acquiring Marxist knowledge. This work has developed in the spirit of the views and orientations concerning the need for constantly strengthening the political and action unity of members of the Yugoslav People's Army." Significant results in this sphere have been achieved, especially after the 10th LCY Congress, the committee pointed out, and they are evident, among other places, also in "the readiness of members of the army to be subjective factors of the further socialist self-managing development of our society and of the strengthening of its defense.

"The constant ideological-political and Marxist education, its orientation to the most important questions of our social and army development and the constant concern and responsibility of the organizations of the League of Communists and of the command staffs for this sphere of the life in the Yugoslav People's Army contribute to a high degree of the ideological-political unity of units. The army personnel have demonstrated that they are unwavering and consistent on this road in the implementation of the views and decisions of the LCY and Comrade Tito."

The committee pointed out in this connection that "the ideological-political work has directly contributed to strengthening the military organization, the leadership and command system, the conscious military discipline and the sense of duty and responsibility." This work is an integral part of the entire life and work of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and for this reason "cannot and must not be separated from the overall practical work, from the combat training and education, from the struggle to strengthen the internal work, discipline and responsibility and from the struggle to form the working and moral character of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army," the committee stressed.

BORBA REPORTS ON SOUTHEAST SERBIA DEFENSE EXERCISE

AU022135 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 31 October, on page 14, carries a report by V. Velukovic and V. Krasic on "the joint operational-tactical exercise South-79" which is currently in progress in southeast Serbia under the slogan "Nothing Must Surpise Us." The report says that more than 1.5 million people of the region are taking part in the exercise which includes the war games between the "Blue" aggressor and the "Red" defending forces and provides "the best possible methods for testing the readiness of our deversionists and our territorial defense units, militia and civil defense."

As Veljokvic and Krasic report, Miroslav Zdravkovic, president of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of the south Morava region, says that the exercise has demonstrated that "the working people and citizens have been prepared to consistently and completely perform even the most complex tasks of all-people's defense, social self-protection and security." All inhabitants of the region have demonstrated a high degree of vigilance. All local information media also have been drawn into the exercise. For example, "in Dimitrovgrad the social self-protection and security forces have published propaganda material in the mother tongue, that is, the Bulgarian language, since the Bulgarian nationality lives in this area," BORBA reports. Radio stations in Leskovac, Nis, Zajecar, Priot, Bor and other places have introduced special information programs during the exercise. It is noteworthy, BORBA further says, that the exercise "has not disrupted the dynamics of production in factories and the regular teaching in schools and university faculties.

According to Sava Savatic, president of the Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists of Nis region, "all activities of the 'Blue' forces have been successfully prevented, thanks to the vigilance of the people of the 15 communes of the Nis region. The activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and all elements of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been extraordinarily successful," Savatic reports, according to BORBA.

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 1 November, on page 14, carries a 1,200-word report by V. Veljkovic and V. Krasic on the same joint operational-tactical exercise South-79 in southeast Serbia, noting among other things that the exercise, which is moving toward its concluding state, "is demonstrating the extraordinary preparedness of our specialized units for combat against and settling of accounts with a possible aggressor who might employ terrorist groups and individuals in a special warfare against our country." Describing some of the actions within the exercise, BORBA reports that the "Blue" aggressor forces have been destroyed in the area of the Vranje, Bujanovac and Trgoviste communes. Major parts of the "Blue" forces have been captured by the people and the territorial defense units and the "Blue" remnants have retreated in the direction of Rujan, Kukavica, Gajtan and Gornja Jablanica, BORBA reports.

"All actions within the South-79 exercise have been directed in an organized manner by the League of Communists jointly with all other sociopolitical organizations, local communities and organizations of associated labor. Professional assistance and great contribution has been provided by the specialized units of territorial defense and tracking and antidiversionist units," BORBA says, and adds that "all forces of the joint operational-tactical exercise have consistently performed their tasks and passed their tests."

COLLECTION OF TITO'S SPEECHES ON AGRICULTURE PUBLISHED

LD071152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, November 6 (TANJUG)--Excerpts from President Tito's reports, speeches and discussions on the questions and problems of agriculture in Yugoslavia have been published here under the title "Tito on Agriculture and the Village."

The book is divided into three chapters: the period of the People's Liberation War and revolution (1941-1945); the problems and development of the socialist transformation of agriculture and villages in the post-war period (1954-1957); and the new road towards the socialist transformation of agriculture and villages in the self-management society (1957-1978).

In addition to the Slovene-language edition this 445-page chronological review of Tito's actions and thoughts concerning agriculture and the village has been issued in other parts of the country in all the languages of Yugoslav nations.

USE OF MORE LANGUAGES IN VOJVODINA INFORMATION MEDIA NOTED

LD061336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--Public information in Vojvodina in the languages of the nations and nationalities of the province is developing with increasing impetus which is proved by the latest report to the effect that an increasing number of information and political media are in two or more languages. In addition to Novi Sad radio and television, the Vojvodina edition of KOMUNIST and DELEGATSKI GLASNIK, which operate in five languages, there are now 192 papers of organizations of associated labor, of which 35 are in two or more languages. An analysis of the commission for intranational relations of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina shows progress which information and political media make to the equality and solidarity of the nations and nationalities in the province.

"It is the unanimous assessment of the communists in information and political media--insofar as intranational relations are concerned--'that there never was a problem of what was published; the problem is that many important things are not written about. Nationalism is assessed as counterrevolutionary. Editorial boards often talk about it, and such manifestations are verbally condemned, but specific cases are very seldom raised and criticized. Nationalism in the environments of other nations and nationalities are not written about. This is a "taboo" topic; it is "risky" to write about such matters. Life of other nationalities is most frequently written about in a positive, representative and celebratory way.' Solidarity is most frequently dealt with in topics regarding the area of all-people's defense and in pamphlets on our socialist revolution." Daily life in Vojvodina is much richer, as may be seen from the pages of its papers and may be heard on radio and TV broadcasts.

SERBIAN SAWP TO MARK CENTENARY OF BIRTH OF DIMITROV'S WIFE

AU061052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 79 p 16 AU

[V.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 November--At its session today, the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference "committee for nurturing revolutionary traditions and for organizing celebrations" adopted the initiative of marking the centenary of the birth of Ljubica Ivosevic-Dimitrov, active cooperator of the workers and trade union movement of Serbia and first proletarian poetess.

The initiative to mark the centenary of the birth of Ljubica Ivosevic-Dimitrov (born in 1880 in Raca Kragumevacka, committed suicide in Moscow in 1933) was made by the SAWP communal organizations of Raca Kragujevac, Smederevo and Smederevska Palanka.

The session also adopted reports on publishing "The Encyclopedia of the National Liberation War and Socialist Revolution of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia 1941-1945" and on constructing a memorial park at Jajinci. The draft social accords on the construction and maintenance of historic monuments and on July celebrations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia were also adopted.